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GRANT'S GREAT STRENGTH

SENATOR MATT CARPENTER ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S NOMINATION CONSIDERED CERTAIN—WHY HE IS THE BEST MAN FOR THE PARTY—GOOD REASONS FOR THE BELIEF THAT HE WILL BREAK THE SOLID SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Senator Matt Carpenter does not often yield to a newspaper interview. When he does talk he is invariably entertaining and interesting, even to those who do not agree with him. In a conversation with the TIMES's correspondent this evening, he sketched the main features of the political situation as it appears to him. In this talk he meets the points made in the average comments of people opposed to Grant's nomination.

Senator Carpenter was first asked, "Are you going out to the Madison convention?"

A.—No. The people of Wisconsin know exactly what they want, and will do what they wish. My duties here make it very inconvenient for me to leave.

Q.—What do you think the State Convention will do? A.—There is a division of sentiment in our State, and I think the delegates will be sent to Chicago uninstructed.

Q.—How do you think the delegation will stand? A.—I think Gen. Grant will have more than half of them. I base this more upon my estimate of the intelligence of that people than upon any information recently received. The reasons are so numerous and so strong why Grant should be nominated that I believe a majority of the delegation will be for him. In the first place, there never has been a campaign since the war in which it was more absolutely essential to the welfare of the country, that the Republican Party should succeed than it is at present. We have seen by what little the Democracy have attempted under the present Administration what they would attempt, and probably accomplish, if they were in possession of the Executive as well as the Legislative branch of the Government; and should Republicans make any mistake in their nomination for President, and thus encounter a defeat, it is probable that the Democrats would carry the House of Representatives, and they already have a majority in the Senate, and will have a majority, especially if they unseat Kellogg, which, I think, they dare not do. Secondly, Gen. Grant's nomination would insure success. I think he would carry some of the Southern States, which no other Republican can hope to do.

Q.—What States? A.—I think he would carry Arkansas; he would have an even chance to carry Texas, and with anything like a fair election he would carry Tennessee, North and South Carolina, and Florida.

Q.—What is your basis for such a belief? A.—The sensible men of the South are sick and tired of the cry of solid South. They desire a revival of business and commercial prosperity. Since the abolition of slavery, there is no sense or wisdom in geographical politics. The interests of the South and West are specially identified, and a reorganization of politics upon general principles of political economy and Governmental administration, would drown the cry of a solid South, which in Northern ears means every kind of evil. The business men of the South have so much confidence in Gen. Grant that they would be glad of an opportunity to rally around him and get rid of a senseless and injurious antagonism. Many Southern Democrats have told me within the last three months that if Grant were nominated, the North would be surprised at the strength he would develop in every Southern State.

Q.—It has been said that is only a Southern stratagem to help on Grant's nomination, and that the Bourbons are anxious to have him nominated, believing him the weakest of the leading Republican candidates. A.—I believe this to be an utter mistake. The leading Democratic politicians know perfectly well that the surest way to prevent Grant's nomination is to scare Republicans by this bugbear. But look at the facts. The Republican Convention at Utica, which instructed its delegation to vote as a unit for Grant, was surrounded by Democrats, and the galleries were packed with them cheering for Blaine. With them the partiality for Blaine rested upon the undoubted fact that Blaine could not carry New-York, while Grant could. One-half of the enthusiasm that has been manufactured for Blaine has sprung from Democrats, who know Blaine would be defeated, because he would be beaten in New-York, could not carry a Southern State, and without New-York or some Southern States no Republican could be elected. And when you get away from the politicians in every State and reach the people, who are to cast the votes, Gen. Grant has more friends than Blaine and Sherman combined.

Q.—Why couldn't Blaine carry New-York? A.—Well, there are several reasons. In the first place the real Republican majority of the State is not greater than it should be. In the next place, there has so long been a feud between Conkling and Blaine, that Conkling could not induce his friends to support Blaine even if he tried. The Republicans would go into the campaign in New-York without the slightest hope of success, and without hope few battles are won.

Q.—Do you think the prejudice to a third term might have enough influence to lose the small Republican majority in case Grant is a candidate? A.—No. At present there is a sickly sentimentality howling against a third term, in the interest of candidates who will never have a first term. There never was a time in this country when, if the question were submitted to the people whether A. B. should be President, or somebody else, without indicating whom, they would not answer, "Somebody else." But when the question is put, Shall A. B. or C. D. be President? the field is very much narrowed and prejudices work both ways. Let Gen. Grant be nominated and enter into a campaign against Tilden, Thurman, Bayard, or any other Democrat, the third term business would pass out of all consideration. It is a mere sentiment, born of a diseased imagination, when applied to any man who has been four years in private life. Gen. Grant to-day is deriving no aid from the Administration or any organization of office-holders. Indeed, whatever there is of that, is against Grant. Some Republican conventions passed resolutions near the close of Grant's second term against a third term, but this, of course, had reference to a third consecutive term. The statutes of many of the States render a Sheriff ineligible to a second consecutive term, but nobody has ever claimed that he ought not to be eligible after a term had intervened. Besides, there never was a man so unlikely to have his head turned and contract ambition against the rights of the people as Gen. Grant. The hero of a four years' war, made President by his military renown, he was, during his Administration, the strongest advocate of peace connected with the Government. A chieftain like Grant, filled with dangerous ambition, would have seen that a war was a great opportunity to seize upon supreme power. The difficulties between us and Great Britain growing out of the rebellion, furnished ample cause for war, and in the condition of public sentiment Grant could have had war with Great Britain to his heart's content. But he set his face steadily against the war feeling, and finally accomplished a complete settlement of these difficulties by arbitration—the greatest triumph of peace in modern times. Since he left the White House he has been around the world, and the proudest nations entered into rivalry to do him honor. And yet, to-day he is as modest as a girl.

Q.—Do you think Grant is the only man who would be elected by the Republicans? A.—I think Grant is the only man in the present juncture of affairs that the Republicans would be certain to elect. God seems to have stricken the Democracy with blindness and madness, and it is impossible to say that the Republicans could commit any folly in nominating that the Democrats would not surpass. Besides, I believe in an overruling Providence, even in politics. But God generally helps those who help themselves. Cromwell said to his troops, "Put your trust in God and keep your powder dry." This wisdom, transferred to our situation, would commend: "Run your strongest man and thereby strengthen your trust in God." The Democrats are already discussing in Congress some scheme for counting the next Presidential vote. They now have, and will have next Winter, a majority in both houses. A close election would lead the Democrats into great temptation. It is our duty to lead them from temptation by carrying the election high and dry over their heads and out of their reach. With Grant we could do this. With any other candidate we might get the votes, but not the President. The Democrats know that Gen. Grant is mighty apt to go when he tries and is entitled. They tried to keep him out of Vicksburg, but they did not. They tried to keep him out of Richmond, but he made a visit to that city. If he were fairly elected President of the United States the hungriest Democrat would doubt before disputing with him.

Q.—Do you believe that the Germans would support Grant if nominated? A.—Undoubtedly. The German Republicans of Wisconsin are as stanch and true Republicans as are to be found in the land. They are Republicans from principle, and would not violate their principles for partiality toward men. I do not believe the Germans of Wisconsin, as a class, are seriously opposed to Grant's nomination, though many of them might prefer some other man. But between loyalty and disloyalty, between Grant and any Democrat, they have too much principle and honesty to vote against their principles even if they do not like the nominee. Many of the Germans of Wisconsin were soldiers under Grant, and entertain for him the highest respect and admiration. What is true of the Germans in Wisconsin is true of them everywhere.

Q.—What makes you think there would be a chance for a fair election in the South with Grant? A.—With all the colored population the name of Grant is a tower of strength, and they would believe that if they were voting for him they would be protected, and nothing but actual force would keep them away from the polls, and it is possible that a little of the same opinion might pervade the unruly element of the South.

Q.—Have you any personal feeling against Blaine? A.—Not the slightest. Blaine is a brave, magnetic, fighting Republican. Should he be nominated, I would do everything in my power to secure his election. We have had one or two tilts in debate in the Senate, but without the slightest personal feeling on my part or upon his part, as I believe. His training in the House of Representatives has made him fond of a fight. He gives hard blows and expects to take as hard as his opponent can give, and after it is over shake hands and invite him to dinner. It is only a weak and mean man who bears a grudge from a contest, and Blaine is neither weak nor mean.

OHIO DEMOCRATS ASSEMBLING.

THE APPROACHING STATE CONVENTION—GOV. BISHOP AND THE SECOND PLACE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 3.—Many Democratic politicians have already arrived to take part in the convention, which will meet Thursday next, to nominate delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. Among the first to arrive was a son of Gov. Bishop, who is here for the purpose of starting the movement which shall place the Cincinnati Governor second on the Presidential ticket, provided an Ohio man does not take the first. There is little doubt, however, that the friends of Bishop will allow any opportunity to pass to create disturbances without improving it, although disclaiming any desire to antagonize Senator Thurman. The convention will have no other business before it than to select delegates. A meeting for the purpose of nominating State officers will not be held until some time after the National Convention. The holding of two separate conventions was rendered necessary by surface indications that among the Democracy there yet remained a Greenback element which might insist in incorporating one or two of the planks of last year's platform in the resolutions. To avoid this, and to have the Ohio resolutions conform with those of the National Convention, it was deemed wise not to run the risk of a conflict, as was the case in 1876, when the National and Ohio Democracy were in open conflict on the money question. For delegates at large there promises to be a strong contest between John G. Thompson and Congressman Converse; the latter, it is known, is the choice of Senator Thurman. In the County Convention to-day, there was no little feeling against Thompson brought to the surface. The convention passed resolutions strongly indorsing Thurman, and the delegates were instructed to support him as long as there existed a hope of success.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—Primary meetings, held in this city to-night for the election of delegates to the Ohio Democratic State Convention, resulted in the choice of a large majority favorable to Tilden for President. There are also among the delegates some favoring Thurman and one or two in favor of Groesbeck.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

SETTLING DOWN TO THE REGULAR WORK OF THE SESSION.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The first business before the General Conference this morning was the appointment of nine regular standing committees. The plans presented on Saturday having been tabled, Dr. Curry moved that committees be appointed in the ordinary way, that is by call of the Conferences, the delegates from each Conference designating from their number the members of the different committees. This prevailed. Dr. Smart, of the Detroit Conference, moved that as the administration of the Book Concern would be under investigation by the Book Committee, no delegate be appointed to that Committee who was in any manner officially connected with the Book Concern, and that so far as possible, lay members with large experience in secular affairs be appointed. After discussion, this resolution was tabled. The Conference then proceeded with the call of Conferences for the names of members of committees.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF HOGS.

CHICAGO, May 3.—In consequence of the hot weather and overcrowding of cars there has been a remarkable mortality among hogs arriving here to-day. It is stated that 20 car-loads of dead hogs came in this morning. One car containing 101 hogs had 57 dead, 30 crippled, and only 14 in good condition. Cases of 20 to 30 dead were numerous. The usual proportion is about one hog to two cars.

MONTREAL, Quebec, May 3.—There has been some relaxation of the order against permitting American hogs to enter Canada. Mr. McEachran, the Government Veterinary, says the hog cholera is prevalent among nearly all American hogs. The Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, has given orders, however, that there shall be a relaxation of the rule, and that American hogs will be allowed to enter on condition that they be slaughtered upon their arrival.

LIFE-SAVING CREWS DISBANDED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 3.—The remaining crews of the 41 life-saving stations along the New-Jersey coast, District No. 4, that were not disbanded April 15, were to-day taken off. During the Winter of 1879-80 there have been 68 vessels stranded, and out of all these only two persons were lost after the vessel had struck the beach. This was in the case of the schooner Toick, wrecked below Point Pleasant Feb 3. On the same day five persons were lost by the collision and sinking of the schooner Kate Newman by the schooner Stephen Harding. This disaster occurred two miles off the coast, and was not known on shore until the Harding struck the beach.

A NEWSPAPER'S NEW OWNERS.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., May 3.—The Lockport *Daily Journal* establishment changed hands to-day, Joseph A. Ward and Willard A. Cobb, the former partners of M. C. Richardson, purchasing his half interest, thereby becoming sole proprietors. Willard A. Cobb will be the future editor, and Joseph A. Ward the business manager.

OBJECTING TO SUNDAY FESTIVITY.

QUEBEC, May 3.—In all the Roman Catholic Churches yesterday, at high mass, a long pastoral was read from the Archbishop of Quebec against all excursions and pleasure parties, evening walks and drives, on Sundays and feast days, under pain of committing a very grievous sin.

THE GREAT PARTY CONTEST

STRIVING TO MISREPRESENT THE MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICANS.

HOW SHERMAN'S AGENTS AIM TO STIFLE THE VOICE OF THE FRIENDS OF GRANT—CLAIMING DELEGATIONS FROM COUNTIES WHERE THE SECRETARY IS UNKNOWN—SENATORS BRUCE AND CAMERON ASKED TO DEFINE THEIR POSITION.

JACKSON, Miss., May 3.—Ninety per cent. of the Republicans of Mississippi are in favor of the nomination of U. S. Grant to be President of the United States. In many of the remote county districts the great masses of the party recognize him as the only leader of the National Republican organization. All over the State the colored voters would support him as they would no other candidate. Yet despite those undisputed facts and many others of a similar character, the revenue agents of the Government, who are to-night in Jackson organizing for the Republican State Convention, which will meet here on Wednesday to elect delegates *to Chicago, have the impudence to claim* that their master will be indorsed and a delegation pledged to his support sent to the national meeting. There is good reason to believe that they are not nearly so confident in regard to the result as they profess to be, but it is also certain that they are neglecting no effort which may tend to bring about the end they desire. Their tactics have been the old familiar ones of what may be called polite bribery and a shameless abuse of official power. Mr. James Hill, the Collector of Internal Revenue in Jackson, who is at the head of the movement, certainly deserves credit for the ability and fidelity with which he has used all the authority at his command to further the interests of his official head. Indeed, he has labored so successfully that from many counties, in which the name of Sherman is almost unknown, delegates who are said to favor the Secretary have been chosen. Ample arrangements have also been made to capture unpledged and easily-influenced colored delegates as they come in from the country. Rooms have been provided for their accommodation, and it is announced that all those who will promise to vote in the convention for Sherman can have free board, eating and drinking of the best, and, if necessary, a few dollars to take away with them.

What effect these inducements will have on the delegates remains to be seen. The friends of Gen. Grant are among the best and truest in Mississippi, and they feel confident that they will, in the end, be able to defeat all these efforts. While they are thus confident, however, and while there is a strong probability that they will succeed in having the overwhelming Republican sentiment of the State properly presented, it must be confessed that they are sadly deficient in organization. They are without the means to corrupt delegates, which their opponents have in plenty, and they have arrayed against them all the power of the National Administration. The attitude of Senator Bruce, the colored member of the United States Senate from this State, also gives them trouble. He is known to have stated privately that he favors Gen. Grant, yet the agents of Sherman here claim boldly that he has declared for that gentleman, and by this claim they expect to capture many of the colored delegates. Mr. Bruce owes it not only to his party, but to himself to telegraph to Judge Robert J. Alcorn, or some other prominent Republican here, clearly defining his position. It would not be amiss for Don Cameron to do the same. Even he is being claimed as an advocate of the Treasury trickster. It now seems to be assured that the convention will be in session two days. That it will be one of the most exciting political gatherings ever held in the South there is no reason to doubt. H. C.

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATES.

THE CLAIMS OF BLAINE AND SHERMAN UNFOUNDED—INSTRUCTIONS TO BE OBEYED.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Sherman Club here have repeatedly published statements to the effect that 12 men in the Virginia delegation would vote for Sherman at Chicago on the first and every subsequent ballot, regardless of instructions, and the Blaine bureau has continually claimed to have private information that 8 would vote for Blaine, first, last, and all the time. In all the estimates made by these two clubs, Sherman has been given 12 votes and Blaine 8, leaving only 2 votes for Gen. Grant, out of a delegation of 22, selected by a convention that was more unanimous in favor of Grant's nomination than any yet held, and whose delegates were instructed to vote for Grant, and to do all in their power to secure his nomination, by a resolution passed with only two dissenting voices out of a convention of 140 delegates.

Mr. L. L. Lewis, United States District Attorney for Virginia, has written a letter, in which he alludes to the claims put forth by the Blaine and Sherman Clubs, and expresses indignation at the suggestion that the Virginia delegation were capable of violating their instructions. He says there are several Federal officers on the delegation, of whom he is one, and that most of them prefer Secretary Sherman to Gen. Grant as a candidate; but they were instructed by the Republicans of their State to vote for Grant, and they propose to obey their instructions. Mr. Lewis says it is an insult to these gentlemen to accuse them of such intended perfidy, and an insult to Secretary Sherman to suggest that he desires them to violate their pledges.

The TIMES's correspondent to-day met James D. Brady, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Petersburg district, who is a delegate to the Chicago Convention and a strong Sherman man. Mr. Brady says that, while he would much prefer to vote for Secretary Sherman, it would be dishonorable for him to do so under his instructions, and he says that he will, therefore, vote for Grant. He had not been authorized to speak for the rest of the delegation, but they were honorable men, and would, of course, obey their instructions, regardless of personal preferences.

ILLINOIS COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

CHICAGO, May 3.—A dispatch to the *Inter-Ocean* from Syracuse, Ill., says the De Kalb County Republican Convention to-day, after a stormy session between 58 Blaine and 34 Grant delegates, elected 9 delegates to the State Convention, instructed to vote as a unit for Blaine for President. A dispatch from Paris, Ill., says the Edgar County Republican Convention to-day elected 4 Blaine and 3 Grant delegates to the State Convention.

A special to the *Times* from Pekin, Ill., says the Tazewell County Republican Convention chose to-day its seven delegates to the State Convention, six of whom are for Grant and one for Blaine.

A dispatch to the *Tribune* says the Jersey County Republican Convention to-day chose a delegation of three to the State Convention. The delegation is solid for Grant.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 3.—The Mercer County Republican Convention at Aledo to-day elected six delegates to the State Convention, instructed for Blaine.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, May 3.—The Democratic State Committee will meet at the St. James Hotel, New-York, Wednesday, May 5, at noon, for organization.

A SOMEWHAT IMPROBABLE STORY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—The *Inquirer* will publish to-morrow, on the authority of statements made by leading delegates, the announcement that the Philadelphia delegation to the Chicago Convention insists upon breaking away from the unit rule and will vote nearly solidly against Grant; also that Senator Cameron is to be given notice this week of the determination of the Philadelphia delegation to oppose Grant's nomination.

MARYLAND'S GRANT SENTIMENT.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S GOOD PROSPECTS, DESPITE THE UNSCRUPULOUS WORK OF THE BLAINE-SHERMAN COMBINATION.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—Probably the most prominent fact which has been disclosed by the Republican campaign, now drawing to a temporary close in this State, is the absence of any special sentiment opposition to a third Presidential term for Gen. Grant. There is probably no State in the Union, North or South, where there exists a more general or genuine admiration for Gen. Grant than in Maryland. The State has not cast an Electoral vote for Republican Presidential nominees for 12 years, but it is a fact significant of Grant's abiding strength in the Commonwealth that in 1872, when the Independent Republicans and Democrats cast their united vote for Greeley against him, he was defeated by only a few hundred votes, while the usual Democratic majority is from 15,000 to 30,000. It is evident from the suddenness *with which Senator-elect Gorman* and the other Democratic managers, after a careful canvass of the city and counties, have dropped Mr. Tilden, that in case of his nomination they fear a similarly close contest in 1880. The feeling in Maryland regarding Tilden is the same as exists in States further South. Nobody is anxious for his nomination, and hundreds have declared they will not vote for him.

Next to Grant, Blaine is probably the most popular of the Republican candidates. But he is not as strong as he was in 1876, partly because his venomous bloody shirt speeches in the Senate, especially in December, 1878, so evidently intended to rekindle sectional animosities and strife, produced a very bad effect, and partly because many of his warmest supporters four years ago, who still admire him, feel the force of the objections to him, and think Grant would prove a much stronger candidate. Blaine is receiving, too, all the aid the Sherman literary bureau and the Custom-house patronage can supply. Civil service order No. 1 evidently counts for nothing in this State, and Custom-house officers of every grade have been the most constant and indefatigable workers of the canvass. First they tried to start a Sherman movement, but there proved to be such an utter want of vitality in it that a hasty abandonment of it became necessary, and the same leaders at once set to work in the interest of Blaine. Their main campaign cry, of course, has been the anti-third term cry, as their avowed purposes are "anything to beat Grant." The insincerity and selfishness that causes this activity among the anti-Grant men is apparent to everybody here. The Custom-house clique stands a better chance of continuance in office under a Democratic Administration than under Grant, to whom they have made themselves exceedingly offensive. The fight to them is a desperate struggle for official existence. Their only desire has been, from personal motives, to do all in their power to defeat the nomination of the man who, so far at least, without the aid of bureaus and spurned civil service orders, has proved the strongest candidate of the party to which they profess to belong. But in this work they have not been opposed alone by avowed advocates of Grant. County conventions which have passed anti-third term resolutions, have also passed resolutions denouncing Custom-house dictation, and loudly applauded speeches condemning a political system which allows a small city ring by abuse of its official patronage to dominate over county conventions in distant parts of the State.

The Republican Convention, which will meet in Frederick on Thursday next, will be composed of 110 delegates, three-fourths of whom have already been chosen. The following are the county delegations elected, and their preferences:

For Grant—Cecil, 4 votes; Carroll, 5; Charles, 3; Dorchester, 4; Frederick, 6; Washington, 5; Howard, 3; Prince George's, 4; St. Mary, 3; Somerset, 4; Worcester, 3—total, 44.

For Blaine—Harford, 4; Anne Arundel, 4; Montgomery, 4; Kent, 3; Wicomico, 3; Caroline, 3; Queen Anne, 3; Calvert, 3; Allegany, 5—total, 32.

Baltimore County has 7 votes, and sends contesting delegations. The Grant men claim, however, that the contest will not amount to anything, and the 7 votes will be counted for Grant. Talbot, 3, and Garrett, 3, are considered doubtful.

It will be seen by this that the majority of the State Convention depends upon the delegations from the three Legislative districts of this City, each casting seven votes. As before stated in these dispatches, the Third District was carried for Grant by a large majority, but the Custom-house men are preparing to send a contesting delegation to Frederick. In the Second District, the Grant majority is to be counted out, by the most palpable subterfuges, and contesting delegations will be the result. In the First District, where Democratic votes at the primaries and other frauds gave the anti-Grant men an apparent majority, two conventions will also be held. This will leave the majority of the State Convention still undecided. The Blaine men claim, however, the inside track on organization, and the Grant contesting delegations will be summarily counted out. If this is done according to the programme, it will split the convention; and contesting delegations, one instructed for Blaine, the other for Grant, will be sent to the Chicago Convention. It is not doubted that there, where the Grant majority in the State can get a fair hearing, their delegates will be admitted to the exclusion of those who will present their credentials based on as glaring a series of election frauds, counting-out devices, and high-handed machine manipulation as ever disgraced a Southern State. The Grant managers here, however, claim that with the 44 votes counted above as for Grant, with 7 votes from Baltimore County sure, and the 7 votes of the Third City District, which they say to-night there is no doubt they will get, majority of the convention will give them the organization, not counting Talbot and Garrett delegations, which they believe are safe for Grant, although classed as doubtful.

The following are the delegates at large who will probably be sent to the Chicago Convention:

For Grant—The Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, James A. Garey, J. Morrison Harris, and J. E. Weatherby.

For Blaine—The Hon. R. Stockett Mathews, Collector John L. Thomas, Lewis McComas, and Samuel Malalieu.

BOMBARDMENT OF CALLAO.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—A telegram was received to-day from Panama at the Legation of Chili, which says that the Chilian Navy bombarded Callao on April 22, causing heavy damages on shore, and nearly destroying the Peruvian corvette Union in the port. Lima is threatened by the Chilians, and great distress prevails in that city. The Chilian Army are proceeding to Sama.

CHICAGO'S GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The United States Circuit and District Courts and appendant offices, Customs and Revenue Departments, Sub-Treasury, and other branches of the Federal service in this city, to-day opened for business in the new Custom-house and Post Office building, occupying the entire block bounded by Clark, Adams, Jackson, and Dearborn streets. The Post Office is the only important department which has not yet moved into its new quarters. It is still occupying the basement of a building, from which it is not likely to move until late in July.

ASSAILED FROM A CATHOLIC PULPIT.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 3.—The Rev. James Walsh, Pastor of the Catholic Church of Lady Star of the Sea, yesterday made another severe attack from the pulpit on Thomas McKenna, a member of the Catholic Church and candidate for Town Commissioner, denouncing him as a Free-mason. Much indignation exists in regard to the matter.

EX-SENATOR BAYARD'S HEALTH.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 3.—The health of ex-Senator James A. Bayard continues to improve. His son, Senator Bayard, left town to-day.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE POLITICAL CHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

EARL COWPER'S APPOINTMENT WELL RECEIVED—HOME RULE PLANS—THE OLD AND NEW MANAGEMENT OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

LONDON, May 3.—A Dublin dispatch says: "The appointment of Earl Cowper as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has taken the public by surprise, but his property in Ireland and personal associations commend him to Irishmen, while the fact that he is reported as a politician of mild type will make him acceptable to the Conservative gentry. He is certain to meet with a respectful and generous reception from all classes. A majority of those who co-operate with the Liberals approve the selection of the Right Hon. William E. Forster for the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, while the Nationalists and Home Rulers, who remember his firm attitude regarding obstruction, are not so well satisfied. His capacity for dealing with the education controversy, which is by no means settled, is likely to be tried severely."

Arrangements are making for a general meeting of Home Rulers in Dublin before the reassembling of Parliament, on the 20th inst., to *decide upon the respective merits of fixity of* tenure and peasant proprietary, in view of a scheme of land reform to be submitted to the Government at an early date.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* in its issue this afternoon editorially says: "It will be our boast to judge each question on its merits as it rises; to have neither party nor programme, and to keep true to our old traditions of liberty and independence."

George Smith, of the firm of Smith, Elder & Co., and who owned the *Pall Mall Gazette*, assigned it to his son-in-law, Henry Yates Thompson, who was private secretary to the Viceroy in Ireland under the last Liberal Government. Mr. Greenwood's letter explains that he was invited to continue as editor, but with the condition that the principles of the paper must be those of Mr. Thompson. The letter continues: "Mr. Thompson proposed that the paper should give general support to the new Administration. As this is a vague expression, I advanced three questions, and asked how I should be expected to deal with them: The enfranchisement of the agricultural laborer? It must be advocated, said Mr. Thompson. Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy, as lately proclaimed? It must be supported, was the reply. The disestablishment of the English Church? It must be no longer opposed was the answer. If Mr. Thompson had anything to do with the *Pall Mall Gazette*, it appeared to me unnecessary to inquire further. I declined to do anything of the sort, and so it is that, by a transaction the nature of which (though I have proprietorial rights in the journal) I am not allowed to know anything at all of, I cease to be editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. As to the men who did me the honor to associate themselves with me, they go with me, all being men of conviction, and angry at and ashamed of what has been done. But we do not purpose to allow our independent little paper to be extinguished. Its spirit resides in us, and it shall soon reappear in new shape, and with all the latest improvements."

The House of Commons has appointed a committee to examine the claim of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, (Radical,) elected for Northampton, to make affirmation instead of taking the usual oath of members.

Lord Charles Brudnell-Bruce, (moderate Liberal,) re-elected to Parliament for Marlborough, has been appointed Vice-Chamberlain.

AFGHANISTAN AND INDIA.

THE OPERATIONS IN AND ABOUT KABUL—END OF THE RUMPA REBELLION—BAD CONDITION OF CASHMERE.

LONDON, May 3.—A dispatch from Kabul says: "The military force here now is again so strong that any operations can be undertaken, and it is likely that it will be required. The country has now been without a settled Government for 18 months, and the rural population is in a very disorderly state. The population of Kabul, comprising partisans of the different Sirdars, is always ready for an excitement."

A dispatch from Kabul says: "Some surprise is felt here that Gen. Stewart left no portion of his division at Ghazni, which is a place of considerable political, if not military, importance, and the possession of which gives a certain prestige, as has been lately seen, to any opposing faction which may occupy it. The Sirdar Mohammed Alam Khan, who co-operated with Gen. Stewart after the battle of April 19, will act as Provisional Governor of Ghazni and the surrounding district until affairs in Afghanistan are settled."

A dispatch from Calcutta says: "The Rumpa rebellion is now practically ended. Very few of the rebels remain in arms, and the villagers are helping to hunt them out.

"Affairs in Cashmere are in a very bad state. Its Government is rotten to the core, and the problem of reforming it will be one of the first subjects which will occupy the attention of the new Viceroy of India." The correspondent intimates that the Government would, before now, have taken steps for the assumption of the direct control of affairs in Cashmere (meaning the deposition of the present ruler) had not its hands been full of more important matters. Besides gross abuses in the Administration, it is reported that the Maharajah of Cashmere is suspected of carrying on correspondence with Russia.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

THE LIBERTIES OF HAMBURG THREATENED—FOREIGN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

BERLIN, May 3.—The proceedings in the German Reichstag on Saturday last seem to show that the rights and liberties of Hamburg are seriously threatened. Herr Wolffsohn and other members interpellated the Government, inquiring whether Prussia will be allowed to inclose St. Paul's within the Zollverein without first demanding the consent of the City of Hamburg, according to the Constitution. The Government replied evasively, from which it can only be gathered that such is their intention. A motion will probably be introduced in the Reichstag, to the effect that, if the Government do so, such policy will be a breach of the Constitution of the Empire. Herr Schols, Under Secretary of State, said the Government were not bound to reply to the questions embodied in the interpellation, but he had the honor, nevertheless, in the name and by the commission of Prince Bismarck, to answer that Prussia had done precisely as was suspected; she had not previously negotiated with Hamburg on the subject, and she contemplated the inclusion of St. Paul's in the Customs sphere with or without the consent of Hamburg. These were the facts, he said, on the concealment of which no stress had been laid, but the Reichs-Kanzler must decline to enter into a discussion of them for the purpose of justifying or defending them from a legal or other point of view, since the regard due from him to the constitutional position of the Federal Council prevented him from treating with Parliament at the instance of an interpellant as to a bill before the Bundesrath which would soon have to be discussed by that body.

The Reichstag to-day approved the extradition treaty concluded between Germany and Uruguay.

A bill approving the provisional commercial arrangement made between Germany and Austria passed its first and second readings. The measure was recommended by the Plenipotentiary of the Bundesrath and Director of the Foreign Office, Herr Von Philipsborn, who said the Government hoped that within the course of a year they would succeed in extending to commercial matters the understanding between Germany and Austria which existed in political relations. Herr Hofmann, President of the Imperial Chancellery, pointed out that the bill afforded a basis for any future understanding. A treaty would be of the highest value, even if it contained nothing beyond the "most favored nation clause." The present arrangement, though only provisional, contained everything it was possible to obtain in the present state of affairs.

LONDON, May 3.—The *North German Gazette* denies the rumors recently circulated by progressist newspapers, of Prince Bismarck's approaching retirement from office, and says that the Chancellor, in consequence of the abstention from Parliamentary attendance imposed upon him by the state of his health, has enjoyed the opportunity for devoting his attention more continuously to ministerial duties in foreign and home affairs, and has himself stated that he daily acquires greater love for those duties, and that his former inclination to seize every opportunity to remain at his country seat proportionately diminishes.

LONDON, May 4.—A Berlin dispatch says the Hamburg Senate has transmitted to the Bundesrath an energetic protest against the incorporation of St. Paul's in the Zollverein.

Another Berlin dispatch says: "The President of the Reichstag has had a conference with Prince Bismarck, at which it was settled that the House should close on May 11."

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS DECREES.

A CATHOLIC INTERPELLATION—THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED BY THE CHAMBER.

PARIS, May 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Lamy, a Republican and Catholic, introduced an interpellation contesting the validity of the ancient statutes cited by the Government in support of the decrees against unauthorized religious congregations.

The Minister of Justice, M. Cazot, argued that the laws were perfectly valid, and had not in any sense fallen into disuse, but had always been enforced when the Government of the day considered it necessary, although various Governments had from time to time allowed them to remain in abeyance, either through negligence or culpable connivance. He held that the Republic was perfectly justified in defending itself, and the Government would, therefore, put into operation the existing laws, as it was their right and duty to do. M. Cazot was warmly applauded, and Republican members who had intended to speak stated that, in view of the declarations of the Minister of Justice, they would refrain from debate.

M. Lamy then proposed an order of the day demanding that the law relating to the right of association be immediately laid on the table.

The Government moved the order of the day pure and simple, which was adopted by a vote of 362 to 137.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, May 3.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says the rumor of the arrest of the author of the Winter Palace explosion is denied by the *Bereg*, and discredited in well-informed circles.

Her Majesty's ship Bacchante, with the sons of the Prince of Wales on board, has arrived at Spithead. Prince George, the second son, has decided to adopt the naval service as a profession.

A dispatch from Rome says: "The King has declined to accept the resignation of the Ministry, but has accepted instead their proposition to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies."

Her Majesty's dispatch-boat Salamis, which accompanied the Channel Squadron to the Azores, in search of the training-ship Atalanta, has arrived off the Irish coast. She brings no news of the missing vessel.

A Constantinople dispatch says: "The English officers of the Turkish Gendarmerie have been informed that, at the expiration of their present term of service, in August next, their contracts will be renewed, if they consent to a 40 per cent. reduction of their salaries."

Another Constantinople dispatch says the *Levant Herald* has been suspended for hinting that the Government had better begin reforming before the English Cabinet recognizes the necessity of executing the "bag and baggage" policy. The assassin of Col. Commeroff has been finally declared sane, and will probably be executed in a few days.

Archer, the English jockey, has been bitten by Mr. F. Lelu's 4-year-old ch. c. Muley Edris. The muscles of his arm are severely lacerated, and he will be incapacitated for riding for a fortnight.

PARIS, May 3.—Mlle. Bartet had a great success in Sara Bernhardt's part in "Ruy Blas." Victor Hugo, the author of the play, who was behind the scenes, fervently congratulated her.

M. John Lemoinne, yielding to the urgent request of the director of the *Journal des Débats*, has withdrawn his acceptance of the post of Minister at Brussels.

MADRID, May 3.—The Government has refused its assent to any amendments to the Budget bill aiming at suppression of the monthly redemption of bonds of the various Spanish loans.

PENZANCE, May 3.—The cable steamer Pouyer-Quertier sailed to-day for France.

THE COLORED METHODISTS.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The seventeenth quadrennial session of the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church opened here this afternoon in St. Paul's Church. Bishop D. A. Payne, of Ohio, was selected to preside over the Conference. The Rev. B. W. Arnett, of Columbus, Ohio, was re-elected Secretary, and the Rev. J. H. K. Johnson, of Baltimore, and the Rev. C. Ashbury, of Allegheny, were appointed assistant Secretaries. B. B. Goings, of Raleigh, N. C., was re-elected reading clerk. This Conference represents 34 distinct conferences in over 30 States. The African Church has about 50,000 communicants, 280 ministers, nearly 3,000 local preachers, and 6 Bishops. The Conference will continue in session about two weeks, and questions concerning the policy of increasing the House of Bishops to 11, creating the office of Archbishop, regulating the salaries of Bishops, and establishing missionary work among colored people who have emigrated under the exodus fever, will be considered, besides a large amount of local church business. About 200 delegates are or will be present.

THE COWPENS MEMORIAL.

BOSTON, May 3.—Gov. Long to-day received a communication from Mayor Courtenay, of Charleston, S. C., acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Governor, covering the official action of the Massachusetts Legislature identifying this State with the erection of the memorial column in honor of the victory at Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781. The Massachusetts Legislature authorized a contribution of $250 by the State toward that column. Mayor Courtenay says: "This action, so prompt and patriotic, enhances the value of the money contribution Massachusetts makes to this work, and will give satisfaction to South Carolina, as the evidence of a common purpose, in honoring the memory of Gen. Daniel Morgan, of New-Jersey, and his compatriots, who, a century ago, fought for independence and self-government on this field of Cowpens."

THE CREMATION OF POETZ.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 3.—The Trustees of the Le Moyne crematory have consented to allow the body of Charles Gustav Poetz, of New-York, to be cremated in their furnace. Mr. Poetz's daughter arrived at Washington, Penn., to-day. The cremation will take place some day this week. Mr. Harding, one of the Trustees of the Le Moyne crematory, is authority for the statement that it is not the intention to cremate the bodies of suicides or others who do not come to their death by natural causes, nor bodies which have been interred, unless the desire to be cremated is expressed in the will of the deceased person.

MEMPHIS SANITARY WORK.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 3.—About 15 miles of new sewers have been laid to date, and the house connections are being made as rapidly as the force of plumbers can work. Although unfavorable weather has prevented the completion of the entire system, the work in the business portion of the city and the thickly-settled area west of the bayou is substantially finished. The work in the comparatively clean soil and less thickly built region east of the bayou will be continued until June 1. Tests recently made, it is claimed, demonstrate the success of the new system of sewerage.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 3.—The First Light Infantry Veteran Association this evening voted to participate in the celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown next year.

WASTING TIME IN CONGRESS

LEGISLATIVE TRICKERY IN THE HOUSE.

MEMBERS DODGING VOTES ON THE WOOD-PULP BILL AND AN ANTI-THIRD-TERM RESOLUTION—AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT SECURED.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—To-day's session of the House was wasted in reading bills introduced under the call of States, the purpose of those who directed this movement being to prevent suspensions of the rules to pass the Wood-pulp bill and a resolution declaring against a third term in the office of President of the United States. Under the rules, the States are called every Monday for the introduction of bills for reference to committees, and the general practice is to refer all bills after reading their titles. Upon the demand of a single member, however, every bill introduced on Monday must be read in full from the Clerk's desk. The rules also provide that on the first Monday of every month, after the call of States is completed, motions by individual members shall be in order to suspend the rules, and that on the third Monday of every month, it shall be in order for committees to move, through one of their members, to suspend the rules. The tariff men discovered that a motion would be made to-day to suspend the rules and pass a bill to put wood-pulp on the free list, and, in order to defeat this, demands were made for the reading of all bills presented. It was also ascertained, on the Republican side, that it was the purpose of Judge Geddes, of Ohio, to move to suspend the rules and pass the anti-third-term resolution which was passed by the House on Dec. 15, 1875, and those Republicans who fear to record themselves on that proposition united with those who desire to defeat all tariff legislation, and thus, by a species of filibustering, obstructed the regular business of the House. Some of the Republicans sent to the document-room and supplied themselves with printed copies of the largest bills which could be found, in order to kill time by presenting and having them read when their States should be called. As nothing could be done to defeat this filibustering movement, a motion to adjourn was carried a few minutes after 2 o'clock, to the great delight of the tariff men, who gleefully applauded the success of their Legislative trick. A very general conversation with members of the House leaves no doubt whatever of the strength of the Wood-pulp bill, and if it could have been presented to-day it would certainly have received the two-thirds vote necessary to pass it. The action of the tariff men, however, simply delays, but does not defeat, the Wood-pulp bill, for the reason that during the last six days of the session it is in order to move at any time to suspend the rules, and when that time comes, unless the desired relief is previously obtained through the Committee on Ways and Means, the House will be brought to vote on the wood-pulp and other independent measures for tariff reform.

A DULL DAY IN THE SENATE.

A BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF A MAIL CONTRACTOR—THE KELLOGG DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The session of the Senate to-day was comparatively uneventful. Although Mr. Allison's proposition in relation to the appointment of colored Cadets at West Point had been under consideration for several days, there was no inclination to resume the discussion to-day. Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, moved to lay aside all other calendar business to-day, and take up the bill for the relief of Ben Holladay, the well-known mail contractor. There was much opposition to the motion, but it prevailed by a vote of 26 to 25. The remainder of the morning hour was consumed by reading the report in this case, which is a very long one. The bill appropriates for Mr. Holladay over $500,000, in full satisfaction for his claims against the United States for property destroyed by the Indians while he was carrying the mails on the overland route, and for losses and expenses incurred in other ways. After the report had been read, Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, finished his speech on the Kellogg case, confining his remarks almost entirely to the evidence recently taken by the committee. The next speech on this question will be made by Mr. Vest, of Missouri, and it is probable he will be followed by Mr. Hill, of Georgia, who will free his mind of the burden which has become so intolerable. To-morrow, the Committee on Appropriations will ask the Senate to consider the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections may yield, although Mr. Saulsbury has given notice that he will persistently urge the Kellogg resolutions until they reach a vote.

A GENERAL TARIFF MEASURE.

LITTLE HOPE OF REFORM AT THE HANDS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The sub-committee of the Committee on Ways and Means having charge of tariff measures expect to report a bill to-morrow to the full committee. It is understood that the bill agreed upon by the sub-committee includes the several articles and commodities which have been referred to the full committee during the present session. No matter what may be the character of the bill, it will certainly encounter opposition in the full committee from the high tariff-men, and it is very probable that the same obstructive policy which has been so successfully practiced heretofore by them to secure delay will be renewed. The presentation of a general bill is regarded as a fatal mistake, and those who desire to secure modifications of the present tariff system have little hope that anything will be accomplished at the present session through the Committee on Ways and Means.

DEFECTIVE RIVERS AND HARBORS.

EXAMINATIONS AND ESTIMATES MADE BY ENGINEERS.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Money is appropriated in the River and Harbor bill each year for the examination of shallow rivers and muddy harbor channels, the improvement of which is perennially demanded. During the present session many reports of these examinations have been sent to Congress by the War Department. In some cases the engineers have discovered that the proposed improvements can be made only at enormous expense. The channel of the Mississippi River from Le Claire, Iowa, to Rock Island, Ill., a distance of 14 miles, consists of several deep pools separated by chains of rocks. Since 1867 there has been expended $1,150,000 in making this channel 200 feet wide. The engineers say that the interests of navigation require that, in the course of time, the channel should be made 400 feet wide and 6 feet deep. The cost will be $3,500,000. The inhabitants of Mobile find that their harbor and its approaches are not perfect. The engineers have made an examination, and they report that it will cost between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000 to make the channel from the lower anchorage to the City, 23 feet deep and 100 feet wide, and that the improvement would not be permanent. The navigation of the Kankakee River, in Indiana and Illinois, is in the hands of a private company. But the residents in that section are convinced that something should be done which the company has not done. The engineers report that the part of the river under consideration, 86 miles in length, consists of pools, and that seven locks, 12 miles of canals, and four dams are needed, at a cost of $550,000. But the company will not sell to the United States for less than $800,000. Even if the Government should buy, it would not be able to reach other navigable waters, except through a canal not owned by the United States, and the proposed improvements would disturb innumerable mill-owners and six railroads. The bi

boss of Natchez and Vidalia are threatened by the capricious action of the Mississippi, and the cost of a remedy is fixed at $650,000. There is a demand for the improvement of Green River and its tributaries — which bear the suggestive names of Muddy and Barren—in Kentucky. The State improved these rivers many years ago, and then unexpectedly lent the improvements to a company for 30 years. It is alleged that this company imposes heavy tolls, has monopolized the freight on the streams, and has prevented the proper development of a region flowing with milk and honey. But the people cannot secure the repeal of the charter. The engineers report that the proposed improvements would cost $600,000, but it is plain that the Government cannot properly be asked to make them. Herman Haupt, civil engineer, has a plan for the improvement of the Ohio River, which he asks Congress to examine. His project, with diagrams, have been printed by the House Committee on Commerce for its use. By the application of floating lock-gates, dams, chutes, and submerged wickets, Mr. Haupt believes he can secure open navigation in water 6 feet deep from Pittsburg to Louisville, at a cost of about $20,000,000. Reference is made to other plans, the cost of which might reach $60,000,000.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY CLAIMS.

THE DELAY IN THEIR PAYMENT CAUSED BY CONGRESS, AND NOT BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The House recently adopted a resolution, prefaced with a preamble, reciting that there was just complaint constantly being made by soldiers on account of the long delay in the payment of bounty and back pay settled and allowed by the Second Auditor, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House of the cause of the delay in paying to soldiers the money found to be due them, and also directing the Secretary to report "why it is that he permits these claims to remain unpaid from six to twelve months before he asks Congress for an appropriation of money to pay the same." It will be noticed that the resolution directly charges the Treasury Department with the responsibility for delay in paying the claims in question; but a examination of the facts shows that the entire responsibility rests with Congress. In reply to the House resolution, the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a letter, in which he states that the total amount appropriated for the payment of bounty and back pay from March 3, 1875, to May 1, 1879, is $1,741,523. The act of June 20, 1878, requires that all unexpended balances of appropriations remaining upon the books of the Treasury for two fiscal years shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury, and under this law the unexpended balances of the reappropriations referred to were carried to the surplus fund. Under the act of June 14, 1878, it is made the duty of the several accounting officers of the Treasury to receive, examine, and consider the justice and validity of all claims under appropriations, the balances of which have been transferred or carried to the surplus fund, under the provisions of the act of June 20, 1878, and to certify the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, who "shall report the amount due each claimant, at the commencement of each session, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall lay the same before Congress for consideration." After reciting these facts in his letter replying to the House resolution, the Secretary says:

"The reports required to be made by this section were transmitted to Congress on Jan. 16, 1879, and Jan. 16, 1880. The amounts embraced in the former report were appropriated for at the last session of Congress, and have been paid by this department. Upon the latter report no action has yet been taken by Congress. Having strictly adhered to the requirements of law in these matters, the department might with propriety have gone no further, but, anticipating that dissatisfaction and complaint on the part of soldiers would inevitably follow the suspension of payments on account of arrears of pay and bounty, the Second Auditor, in whose office these accounts are adjusted, was instructed to submit to the Secretary of War, as the proper officer having jurisdiction, in his judgment, estimates of amounts that would be required to pay additional claims, as follows: On May 3, 1879, for payment of claims to be certified up to June 30, 1879, $480,083 48; on March 30, 1879, for payment of claims to be certified up to June 30, 1880, $385,000; on March 27, 1880, for payment of claims to be certified up to June 30, 1881, $365,000. These estimates were duly transmitted to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives on May 10, 1879, April 21, 1879, and April 1, 1880, respectively, and were referred to the proper committees. They were also printed, by order of the Senate, and are to be found in the Senate executive documents, No. 78, Forty-fifth Congress, second session; No. 17, Forty-sixth Congress, first session, and No. 185, Forty-sixth Congress, second session. As Congress has taken no action on these estimates, the inquiry as to the cause of delay in paying the bounty and back pay found to be due to the soldiers and other persons entitled thereto, would seem to be sufficiently answered."

It will be seen from this statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the soldiers who have been complaining of the delay in the settlement of their claims must look to Congress for relief, and not to the Treasury Department, which has done everything possible to obtain the necessary funds to discharge these obligations for back pay and bounty.

YELLOW-METAL SHEATHING.

A BILL AFFECTING RAW MATERIALS USED IN SHIP-BUILDING.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Under the existing Tariff laws, yellow-metal sheathing, a manufactured article, is admitted free of duty when it is used in constructing vessels built here to be employed in the foreign trade, while copper and spelter, the raw materials composing it, are required to pay a duty. This is a manifest discrimination against our own citizens who are engaged in manufacturing sheathing metal, and in favor of the foreign manufacturer. In order to apply a remedy, the Committee on Ways and Means have reported, through Mr. Frye, a bill exempting from duty "all materials or articles wholly of foreign growth or production, which are manufactured in the United States and used in the construction, equipment, and repair of vessels to be employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, or built for foreign account. The bill also repeals sections 3,512 and 3,514 of the Revised Statutes and a portion of section 5 of the act of Feb. 8, 1875. The two sections first named were enacted for the purpose of aiding shipping interests and manufacturers by admitting raw materials to be used as described above, free of duty. The list of exempted articles consisted of "lumber, timber, hemp, metals, iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails, bolts, copper, and composition metal." The committee believe that it was not intended to admit free the manufactured article known as yellow-metal sheathing, inasmuch as "composition metal" is a well-known combination of copper and zinc, entirely distinct from yellow metal. But the Treasury Department gave various interpretations to the term "composition metal," and at its request the other section, which is to be repealed, was enacted in 1875. This section put "yellow metal sheathing" on the free list, when imported for the uses above mentioned, making a very injurious discrimination against the American manufacturer of this article, and giving to the first-named citizens an interpretation which their framers never intended. The committee believe that the passage of the bill will transfer to this country the manufacture of raw materials now manufactured in Europe, and will not work to the disadvantage of the purchaser, either as to price or quality. During the year ending June 30, 1879, the total value of materials admitted free of duty under the sections which it is proposed to repeal was $194,507, which included yellow metal sheathing to the value of $113,150.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1880.

W. H. Doolittle, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, has tendered his resignation, to take effect May 31.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $1,264,600 31, and from Customs, $652,276 07.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to-day heard further arguments in behalf of the several cities claiming special advantages for the establishment of a branch mint. The Hon. George R. Davis, of Chicago, presented the claims of that city in an elaborate argument showing the supply and distribution of the precious metals through that market. The Senators from Nebraska were also heard in behalf of Omaha. The Hon. Frank Hereford, of Wyoming Territory, presented the claims of Cheyenne. Representatives from Denver, Leadville, and other points in Colorado, urged the claims of that State. Representatives from Deadwood, Dakota, endeavored to show that that city was one of the most important railroad centres in the Mississippi Valley; that it was the gateway of the mineral-bearing regions of the West, Mexico, and California, as well as of British Columbia, the Sandwich Islands, and Asiatic countries. At the conclusion of their remarks they submitted a printed copy of a memorial of gentlemen of Omaha, giving tabulated statements of the great advantages which that city possessed over many others making claims for mint facilities.

Secretaries Ramsey and Thompson were to-day engaged in the consideration of matters pertaining to the establishment of a United States post in the Arctic regions, according to the proposition advanced by Capt. Howgate. The bill recently approved, authorizing the carrying out of the scheme, makes no appropriation therefor, and the War and Navy Departments are endeavoring to contrive means of complying with the provisions of the bill without the aid of special appropriations. The main questions at issue appear to be with regard to the furnishing of provisions for the subsistence of the Army and Navy officers that may be detailed to establish the post, and especially regarding transportation for those who shall remain at the post after its establishment. The vessel which Capt. Howgate offers to turn over to the Government is now lying at Alexandria, and will be inspected by Secretary Thompson to-morrow.

The Secretary of the Senate to-day, in compliance with Senate resolution of April 30, submitted a report containing a statement of the contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Senate from July 1, 1879, to May 1, 1880. One hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars has been appropriated to defray the expenses of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880. Of this sum, $145,437 has been expended up to May 1, leaving an unexpended balance of $24,915 of the appropriations for the present fiscal year, although some of the specific appropriations are exhausted. The various Senate investigating committees have thus far expended the following amounts: Senate Rivoline Committee, $15,535; Freedmen's Bank investigation, $9,079; Kellogg investigation, $7,297; Ingalls investigation, $3,408; select committee on removal of the Northern Cheyennes and Ponca Indians, $5,287; select committee to investigate the reports, books, and accounts of the Treasury Department, $8,547; Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment in Rhode Island, $3,475.

The Donnelly-Finley investigating committee concluded this morning the direct examination of Mr. Donnelly. No additional evidence of importance was given. The committee then went into secret session, and adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow. They decided to call in the services of an expert in handwriting. The counsel for Donnelly and Finley submitted to the committee a list of witnesses they desired to have subpoenaed, among them being William S. King, of Minnesota. Mr. Donnelly stated, in reply to a question, that his reason for suspecting that the anonymous letter came from Mr. Washburn's friends were that on Feb. 18, he [Mr. Donnelly] received a telegram from the editor of the St. Paul *Daily Globe*, saying that a Republican had stated that money was being raised in St. Paul and Minneapolis to buy Washburn through; also, that W. S. King had been in Washington most of the Winter, as he [Mr. Donnelly] thought, in hiding, as he was not registered at the hotel where he was stopping; that he was in the city, as he expected to prove, March 4, (the date of the anonymous letter,) and also because King had written witness a letter which was simply a threat that he would cover witness with abuse if he persisted in tracing the letter to him. Mr. Donnelly also testified that the supplemental brief as to Isaac Gourley was not left at Mr. Springer's house March 4, as stated by Mr. Springer, but several days later.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill in the Senate to-day to provide for an ocean mail service between the United States and certain foreign ports and for other purposes. It authorizes the Postmaster-General, within six months after the passage of the bill, or sooner if practicable, to contract for carrying the mails from such ports on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts of the United States to such foreign ports as he may deem proper. The Postmaster-General is required to advertise within 20 days from the passage of the act in all the principal cities along the coast for proposals, &c., and shall contract with the lowest bidders for a term of 10 years. The annual rate of compensation shall not exceed $20 per mile for the usual traveled distance one way. The vessels employed shall be from steam-ships now owned and built by Americans, in American shipyards, of American materials, and officered and manned by American crews. The bill provides for a rigid inspection of the mail service annually by a competent naval officer detailed for the purpose. Vessels employed under this bill, and all other iron steamships of American build and ownership engaged in foreign commerce, shall be entitled to draw supplies necessary for their voyages, out of bond and free of duty, and are relieved of all dues and taxation and port charges, except the tonnage tax now imposed by law. Ships and vessels of foreign powers shall be liable to the same liabilities and restrictions in United States ports as American vessels are subjected to in foreign ports. It also provides for paying a bounty of $25,000 during five years from the passage of the act to any American ship-owner for each iron or steel screw steam-ship of over 3,000 tons tonnage, built and owned in the United States, and fitted for freight, mail, and passenger service.

THE PURCHASE OF BONDS.

SECRETARY SHERMAN EXPLAINS WHY IT WOULD NOT BE PRACTICABLE TO PURCHASE $5,000,000 EACH WEEK.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following letter has been sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Bayard, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th inst., transmitting Senate bill No. 1,688, to define the amount and manner of purchase of the public loans to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and requesting my views in regard thereto. The bill in question requires the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the outstanding obligations of the United States, bearing interest, at a rate per annum, to the amount of not less than $5,000,000 in each week, until he shall have purchased and extinguished all such outstanding obligations, these purchases to be made in addition to and independent of any purchases of outstanding obligations of the United States made by the Secretary on account of the sinking fund. The bill also provides that all purchases of bonds hereafter made, shall be advertised in the public press on Monday of each week, and the purchase of the amounts thus advertised for shall be made by the Treasury on Wednesday of each week.

In reply, I have to state that the amount of 6 per cent. obligations now outstanding is about $250,000,000, which, under the provisions of this act, the Treasury would be obliged to purchase within the next 50 weeks. To accomplish this purchase, the surplus revenues within that period must amount to the face of the bond and the premium paid thereon, the present rate of which is about 6 per cent., or the reserve in the Treasury accumulated for resumption purposes must be used, or resort be had to increased taxation. The surplus revenues since the 1st of January, though large, than was expected, or can be expected in the future, have been only about $10,000,000 a month; but should they continue at the same rate, they would provide for the payment within the next 50 weeks of less than one-half of the bonds which this bill requires to be purchased. With the deficiency bills now pending in Congress, and which will soon become law, and the probable appropriations for the next year, there is no probability of having such a large amount of surplus revenues as stated. There is at present of cash in the Treasury about $188,000,000, above all matured liabilities, excepting United States notes. Of this amount, there is of fractional silver coins and of nickel and minor coins about $30,000,000, which would not be available for the purchase of bonds, these coins being a legal tender only in small amounts. This would leave of available cash in the Treasury about $158,000,000, which amount was accumulated to a large extent by the sale of bonds to meet the payment of specie payments, and is a little less than 40 per cent. of the amount of the outstanding notes. Neither the law nor sound public policy seems to permit any encroachment on this fund. There would seem, therefore, to be no method of carrying out the provisions of the bill except by a resort to increased taxation, and the propriety of such an increase for this purpose must be determined by Congress.

I deem the matter of advertising in advance the amount of bonds to be purchased as an inadvisable. Such a course would only enable banks and brokers to advance the price of the bonds and to dictate terms to the Treasury. Under the existing method of making purchases, it is understood by all that the surplus revenues of the Government will be paid out from week to week in the purchase of bonds, bids for which will be received up to noon of each Wednesday at the Sub-Treasury in New-York. The amount of bids to be paid, and is not made public until after all the bids are in. Thus, notwithstanding the disposition to compel the Treasury to pay exorbitant rates for the bonds, and it is well understood that the department reserves the right to reject all bids should the rates be considered unfavorable, yet it has not been found necessary to exercise that right, a right which would be exercised if the interest of the public should require it.

I know of no reason for making any purchases of bonds beyond the amount of the surplus revenues, which, under the law, are to be devoted to the sinking fund, while the present method of making the purchases is probably advantageous to the Government, and I know of no other plan that can be devised. I am, very respectfully, JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

RAILWAY MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

SUPERINTENDENT THOMPSON RECOMMENDS INCREASED COMPENSATION.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Postmaster-General will to-morrow transmit to the House of Representatives a communication from W. E. Thompson, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, on the subject of special mail service on railroads, and will recommend that appropriations be made in accordance therewith. Superintendent Thompson says: "The compensation to railroad companies for carrying the mails is based, in the main, on the weight of mails carried. On the great trunk lines, as is shown by each successive weighing, the weights are constantly increasing, and, as a consequence, they are continually carrying more mails than they are paid for. In 1876, the great reduction in the cost of materials used in the construction of railroads and cheapness of labor having been taken into consideration by Congress, the rate of pay fixed by the act of March 3, 1873, was reduced 10 per cent., and again, on account of a further reduction in the cost of these items, another decrease of 5 per cent. was made from July 1, 1878. Because of the continued increase in the weight of mails and consequent demand upon the trunk lines for additional facilities, they became dissatisfied and declined to include postal cars in their fastest trains, as well as to provide such additional facilities as were necessary to a proper and expeditious transportation and distribution of the mails. Under these circumstances an appropriation of $150,000 was made to enable the department to obtain proper facilities upon the great trunk lines. This special fund was used this year on the lines carrying the heaviest mails to secure special trains and Railway Post Office equipments on the great Southern lines. The price of all material used in the construction of railroads, as well as the cost of labor to operate them, now approximate the rates current prior to the reductions, while the rates allowable for the service remain the same. It follows, therefore, that there is now more reason for the use of the special fund next year to further improve the service, which can be done at slight cost as compared with the benefits to be derived. It might also be well to state that on second and third grade trunk lines schedules have been abridged, connections brought about, and special trains provided on account of the mail service."

Mr. Thompson after detailing the manner in which the $150,000 has been expended during the present fiscal year, showing the special trains arranged for, &c., says: "I believe that the expenditure of the special fund has been judicious and in the interest and for the benefit of the patrons of the Post Office Department, and I further believe that all of the present special facilities for the present fiscal year should be continued during the next, and increased in accordance with the estimate in your annual report. In conclusion, permit me to call your attention to the fact that the last annual report showed that the amount appropriated out of the Treasury to meet the differences between the postal receipts and expenditures was less than for several years, and all the indications now are that such deficiency or excess of expenditures will be far less this than last year, notwithstanding the great improvements that have been made in the service."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Col. N. A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, who was called to Washington to testify before Congressional committees regarding Indian affairs, has been ordered to return to his proper station. Leave of absence for four months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted Capt. Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Rufus S. McCarthy has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.; Gunner William C. Seymour, to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pennsylvania; Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, League Island; Surgeon Charles H. White, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Lackawanna.

Commodore G. W. Cooper reports to the Secretary of the Navy that, according to orders, he assumed command of the New-York Navy-yard on the 1st inst.

Rear-Admiral Rogers, commanding the naval force on the Pacific Station, reports to the Secretary of the Navy from San Francisco under date of April 24 the arrival at that place of the Pensacola. After an absence of more than *six months*. The Rear-Admiral stated that he would send the Pensacola to Mare Island as soon as a tug could be secured. Benjamin H. Keen, seaman, died on the 21st inst., and was buried at sea. There were a number of men on board whose time had expired, and were to be discharged on the 25th inst. They will remain at San Francisco for a time to give the men liberty and undergo slight repairs.

DUBLIN, May 3.—Capt. Potter and the officers of the Constellation have arrived in Dublin. They attended the theatre last night. An arch of flags, in which the Stars and Stripes predominated, was thrown across the street in front of the Mansion House.

CONFLICTING BANK LAWS.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Replying to an inquiry from the Secretary of the Treasury, as to whether the fourth section of the act of June 20, 1874, was repugnant to the previous statutory provision in reference to the deposit of bonds by national banks, the Solicitor-General, in an opinion approved by the Attorney-General, sent to Secretary Sherman to-day, says:

"Upon the whole, I am of opinion that, taken with its context, section 4 of the act of 1874 is, for all purposes of construction, thereafter, repugnant to section 5,160 of the Revised Statutes and all other previous legislation that requires national banks to have and maintain in the Treasury of the United States a bond deposit to the amount of one-third of their capital. Before I reach that conclusion, I concur that official vigilance which has raised and made it necessary to decide the question highly commendable, but even if the question were more doubtful, great weight would have to be attributed to the contemporaneous understanding by all practically concerned as to the operation of the provision before me, in consequence of which, without demur from any one, the provisions of section 5,160 have been disregarded by many officers and tribunals of more than ordinary intelligence and character, on immense transactions occurring from day to day during more than five years."

THE "PICKETT" CONFEDERATE PAPERS.

From the Maysville (Ky.) Eagle, May 1.

A great many articles were published in the newspapers in relation to the delivery to the United States Government of what were popularly known as the Pickett Archives. Very exaggerated accounts of the character of the papers and the price received were published and injustice was done to Col. John T. Pickett, whose whole connection with this transaction (which was perfectly legitimate) was limited to that of an attorney or agent acting for his principal. The papers known as the Pickett archives are not military papers or records, but consist of confidential correspondence and history of the Confederate States. These papers were placed in charge of Col. Pickett by an obscure person, who in some way had obtained possession of them, and had successfully secreted them for several years. He employed Col. Pickett as his agent and attorney to dispose of the papers, for which service he agreed to pay him a fixed sum out of the proceeds. The custodian of the papers died before the sale took place, Pickett advanced him sums of money at various times to meet his current expenses. Col. Pickett first directed his efforts to dispose of the papers to some Southern man of wealth or some Southern historical society. His correspondence on this subject shows that he exhausted every effort in this direction which was known. The Pickett in the meantime having issued his amnesty proclamation, and his principal urging a conclusion, Col. Pickett entered into negotiations with Cabinet officers and the Southern Claims Commissioners, and concluded the transfer and delivery for the sum of $75,000, having first made complete copies of all the papers, which copies he retained. Col. Pickett received his stipulated fee—a great part of which he distributed to needy widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, a portion through the eminent Washington banker, Mr. Riggs. He did not see anything wrong in selling these papers which would become so many pages of history regarding a great civil struggle—in the hands of the Government, so that themselves to come might know the truth. He did not think that the Confederate Government should lose its records, and if their public institution should by chance injure any individual citizen, this was simply the fate of war. And none were so injured except fraudulent claimants. Some of those who were disposed to censure his conduct at first availed themselves afterward of an offer of the Government to buy, and sold important military papers—this practically sanctioning his action. These papers have proved of great value to the Government in defeating the payment of fraudulent claims to the amount of many millions of dollars, so that the transaction has proved a most profitable one to the United States, even saying out the historical value of the records. Col. Pickett was the Confederate Commissioner to Mexico, and afterward served as Chief of Staff with Gen. John C. Breckinridge in the war.

FOSSILS FOR THE AGASSIZ MUSEUM.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 3.

The great collection of fossils gathered during the last 30 years by U. S. Dyer Esq., of this city, has recently been purchased for the Museum of Comparative Zoology, of Cambridge, Mass., better known as the Agassiz Museum. This remarkable collection has been made at an expenditure of time, labor, and money, of which few have any adequate conception. It is especially rich in the beautiful and perfect specimens of the fossils of Ohio, but includes also a vast number of representatives of the paleontology of the adjacent States as well as many from other parts of the United States and from foreign countries. Some idea of its great extent may be formed from the statement that, after the careful separation of all unimportant material, there have been shipped to Cambridge 42 kegs (weighed) 1,800 pounds, and 1 box containing 1,000 specimens, there 64 kegs, as well as 10 boxes of fossils, weighing 2,000 pounds. The expense of this shipment, including the services of a competent person to pack and ship the specimens, will be quite a large item. The collection was purchased by Mr. Peter Neeley, United States Assistant Treasurer, for the Museum, and he has a duplicate of the entire, three and five cent pieces, as cents in nickels, and $9 50 in ten-cent pieces; total, $9 15.

SUFFRAGE IN MISSISSIPPI.

HOW THE DEMOCRACY ARE CRIPPLING THE FREE BALLOT.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, April 30.

The last Legislature of Mississippi enacted as follows:

"All ballots shall be written or printed with black ink, with a space of not less than one-fifth of an inch between each name, on plain white news printing paper, not more than two and one-half or less than two and one-fourth inches wide, without any device or mark by which one ticket may be known or distinguished from another, except the words at the head of the ticket, but this shall not prohibit the erasure, correction, or insertion of any name by pencil-mark or ink upon the face of the ballot, and a ticket differing from that herein described shall not be received or counted."

This act must have been slipped through, as it were. We do not recollect to have heard of it before, and we had one of the best reporters in the State constantly in attendance at Jackson. Since we have seen the law we desire to say that we consider it one of the most ill-advised and injurious laws ever passed, even by a Mississippi Legislature. It absolutely creaks like the lash of the Black Code. It is a blow at the freedom of the ballot by Democrats in Mississippi, while the National Democratic Party has made the "freedom of the ballot" its rallying cry, and called to the country to sustain it on that issue. Ballots must be just so wide, on a particular kind of paper; these must be no device on them, the names must be just so far apart, and the paper must not be colored, and unless all these "particulars" are complied with, the ballots shall not be received, or if they should be accidentally received, they shall not be counted. Judges of Election should provide themselves with rules to measure the width of the tickets, the distance between the names, and there should be a paper expert on hand to say whether or not they are printed on "plain white news printing paper," for if they do not come up to the requisite in all of these particulars out they go. If there is only one-fifth or one-seventh or one-eighth of an inch between the names "they shall not be received or counted." Notice, The Judges have no discretion; the language of the law is peremptory. Then glance at all the ballots and throw aside the ones that are not just so. If there be only one blank, by the very method of reasoning, the ticket may be rejected. The great, which, for several seasons, has made havoc among the plants, is being exterminated by placing a small quantity of arsenic on the young shoots of the plants at the time of putting them in the soil. Producers who have been many years in the business of raising strawberries for the market, still continue to cultivate the Wilson plants. The berry is not as large as many of the fancy varieties, but its shipping capabilities are superior. The permanent feature in favor of the Wilson is that the berries, when picked ripe, will not "mush" in transit to market. Next to the Wilson come the Downing, Duncan, Agriculturist, Great American, Seneca, Kevitt, Crescent, Col. Cheeney, and many others. The yield of the Wilson, Downing, and Duncan berries will be above the average. The first shipments will be made about June 5, and the bulk of the crop will be in the market from 15 to 20 days later.

The Hudson River Antwerp raspberry crop will be short from one-third to one-half. In some places the crop will be a total failure, owing to the canes having died last Fall and during the Winter. The Antwerp, during the past 30 years, has been a great almost exclusive favorite between Cornwall and Esopus. The yield up to 1876 was enormous, but since that year the bushes have been degenerating. Three years ago this month it was stated in THE TIMES that the extermination of the Antwerp was only a question of time. It was then stated that the nurserymen were actively engaged propagating new varieties to supply the place of the Antwerp. Growers of 30 years' experience incline to the belief that two years from now, or three at the furthest, the last of the Antwerp bushes will be plowed under, and more profitable varieties substituted in their place. Among present indications, only half a crop will be harvested in July. The Brandywine, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cuthbert, and other raspberries of that class, the acreage of which is large, never looked better or exhibited greater vitality. Unlike the red varieties, the canes of these are not covered over with soil during the Winter. The open season did not injure them in the least. The crop of Brandywines and Philadelphias will be large. Hundreds of patches will bear a full crop this Summer for the first time. The canes during the past two weeks have sprouted vigorously, and the outlook for an unprecedented crop of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Brandywine raspberries was never better. The Highland Hardy, or native raspberry, which, in to-day's issue, we have noticed as being in blossom, was first propagated near Highland village, opposite this City. At the present time the native is being cultivated extensively within a radius of 10 miles of Highland, and the acreage is being doubled every year. In some places thousands are being plowed up and natives put in their place. The native berry ripens rapidly, and its propagation yields a handsome return to the producer. The first shipments will, in all probability, be made the last week in June. The prospect for a good crop of black-cap raspberries is promising. The canes are in healthy condition, and the foliage is remarkably full. The raspberry yield, Antwerps excepted, will be fully one-third larger than the previous season. The New-Rochelle, Wilson, Kittatinny, and other blackberry canes are in vigorous condition, and an average crop is expected.

Cherries are very promising. For one or two years the Hudson River crop has been short about one-third, owing to blights and frosts. This year the indications are that a large crop will be harvested from yellow Spanish, Coe's transparent, Wadescant, Black Duke, and Tartarian trees. The Morello varieties also promise to yield abundantly. The currant crop will be one-fourth larger than last year, on account of increased acreage. The bushes were not at all hurt during the Winter. Last season's crop of currants probably paid more money to the acre than any other fruit grown, late peaches excepted. The leading varieties raised are the cherry currant, Victoria, Dutch, Cherry, and Prince of Eugenia, Reine Hortense, Early Richmond, and Prince Imperial cuttings have been planted. Plums are in vigorous condition, and the prospect for an average crop is good. Pears the hardiest variety excepted, will be slightly below the average yield. In some places a full crop will be harvested. The crop in the aggregate will exceed that of last year.

The peach crop will be prolific—fully one-fourth larger than ever before. Thousands of young trees of less than Fall for the first time. Across of young trees have been planted this Spring all along the valley, particularly in the southern Ulster towns. At Esopus, Lloyd, Plattekill, and Marlborough, the Staples fruit-growing region, over 100,000 peach trees have been planted. Along the line of the Wallkill Valley Railroad the farmers are planting peach trees extensively. On the east side of the river, in the Counties of Orange, Ulster, and Dutchess, it is estimated that over 200,000 trees were set out in April. Nearly all of the trees planted are late varieties. The peaches grown on the sandy shores are large in size and their peculiar flavor and firmness in past seasons has caused the fruit to sell for high prices. Three years ago the Ulster County peach yield was shipped exclusively to New-York City. Last year more than half of the crop found a ready market in Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, and intermediate markets. A large part of the crop was purchased in advance by commission men and grocerymen in the cities named. Similar arrangements in several instances have already been made for this season's yield, the commission men running the risk of the crops being injured by June frosts. Crawford and Hale's are the principal early varities grown. The late peaches are known as Smocks, Stumps-the-World, Old Mixon, Morris White, Salway, and others. The Salway is the latest of all, maturing in October. In former seasons the late peaches have sold as high as $3 and $3 per half-bushel. In a few places in Ulster County, as stated in THE TIMES on Feb. 5, the peach buds were injured to a large extent. The injury inflicted will not materially affect the crop in the aggregate. The valley peach crop, as a whole, promises to be the finest and heaviest ever shipped.

Last season was the "off" year for apples, and a pride over half a crop was harvested. This season is the "bearing" year, and the probabilities are the orchards in the Counties of Columbia, Rensselaer, Dutchess, Orange, and Ulster will yield a full crop. The outlook for a bountiful grape crop is very promising. The wood is in fine condition, and the buds passed through the Winter without blemish. The magnitude of the grape culture at Clintondale, Highland, Plattekill, Lattintown, and Marlborough can be estimated when it is stated that leading growers shipped from 30 to 50 tons each of Concord grapes last year. Ten and twenty-ton shipments were common. In the vicinity of New-Paltz, Modena, Esopus, and Cornwall, the probabilities are the shipments will be several tons heavier than formerly. The Concord is the leading grape, over 90 per cent. of the vines being of that variety. The yield of apricots and quinces will be an average one.

COUNTING MILLIONS OF COINS.

From the Baltimore American, May 3.

The examination of the books and moneys of the United States Sub-Treasury in this city, which has been going on since April 21, was concluded yesterday. The counting of the money was a very tedious piece of work, the total amount of funds in the Sub-Treasury being $4,837,984 26. This large sum was made up as follows: United States notes, $2,326,615; mutilated and defaced notes, $8,000; national bank notes, $80,979; fractional currency, $407 54; nickels, $4,007 25; redeemable Clearing-house certificates, $980,000; standard silver dollars, $311,030; silver certificates, $20,110; gold, $304,063 50; silver coin, (subsidiary,) $486 34; coin coupons, $8,036 25; currency, Treasury check, loan of 1881, $40; quarterly interest checks, loan of 1907, $24,140; matured loan, $10,000; interest on matured loan, $1,000; interest on Pacific Railroad bonds, $2,000; on account of A. Sub-Treasury, $2,000; on account of gratuities, $1,000; on account of Treasurer, $1,000; on account of Assistant Treasurer, $1,000; amount heard a discharge of Treasurer, $1,000; amount heard a discharge of Assistant Treasurer, $1,000; amount heard a discharge of Chief Clerk, $1,000; three and five cent pieces, as cents in nickels, and $9 50 in ten-cent pieces; total, $9 15.

NEW-YORK'S FRUIT GARDEN

PROMISES OF AN ABUNDANT CROP ALONG THE HUDSON.

PROBABLY ONE-THIRD MORE STRAWBERRIES THAN LAST YEAR—RASPBERRIES NOT SO PROMISING—PEACHES, APPLES, &C., LOOKING WELL—THE INCREASING GRAPE CULTURE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 3.—The fruit crops this season along the Valley of the Hudson promise to be abundant, and will be much larger than last year. In March snow-storms and cold rains caused the buds to lie dormant. During the greater portion of April the weather was cold and chilly, and vegetation made little progress. The sunshine warmed up the soil during the latter part of the month, and on April 30 the first peach blossoms were seen. Fruit-growers prefer to have a late Spring, as their product is not so liable to be injured by May frosts. Enormous quantities of trees, plants, and bushes have been planted this Spring on the west shore, between Cornwall and Malden, and from the Shawangunk Mountain to the Hudson. At Cornwall and at Mountainville, seven miles west of Cornwall Village, the acreage of small fruits has been largely increased, as it also the case around Newburg and at Middlehope. At Marlborough, Clintondale, Plattekill, Milton, Lattintown, Highland, New-Paltz, Shawangunk, Esopus, and north of Malden, a greater quantity of small fruits has been planted than ever before. Many farmers in the Counties of Orange, Ulster, Dutchess, Greene, and Columbia are engaging in fruit culture this Spring for the first time. Particularly in this the case along the Valley of the Wallkill, between Rondout and Gardiner. At Cornwallville, the acreage of plums, and along the river front generally in Columbia County, has been largely increased. At Athens, currants are being extensively cultivated, with other small fruits. At Germantown and Tivoli the specialty is strawberries, in conjunction with plums, pears, apples, and peaches. In the eastern portion of Columbia—the great apple centre of the Hudson River counties—many new orchards have been planted. In nearly every hamlet on both shores in the region named small fruits are being extensively cultivated, so much so that a few years hence the Hudson River Valley will be the main horticultural garden of America.

The outlook for a large crop of strawberries is very promising, notwithstanding that the Winter was an open one and the frosts caused the ground to heave to a large extent. The crop in the aggregate will exceed that of any previous season by one-third. Growers in several instances are adopting a new method—that of setting out the young plants in hills. Heretofore nearly all of the plants have been planted in rows. The hills are four feet apart, and the plants, by the new method, are said to grow luxuriously. The grub, which, for several seasons, has made havoc among the plants, is being exterminated by placing a small quantity of arsenic on the young shoots of the plants at the time of putting them in the soil. Producers who have been many years in the business of raising strawberries for the market, still continue to cultivate the Wilson plants. The berry is not as large as many of the fancy varieties, but its shipping capabilities are superior. The permanent feature in favor of the Wilson is that the berries, when picked ripe, will not "mush" in transit to market. Next to the Wilson come the Downing, Duncan, Agriculturist, Great American, Seneca, Kevitt, Crescent, Col. Cheeney, and many others. The yield of the Wilson, Downing, and Duncan berries will be above the average. The first shipments will be made about June 5, and the bulk of the crop will be in the market from 15 to 20 days later.

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The peach

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION—May 3.

SENATE.

PROPOSED EVENING SESSIONS.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, submitted a resolution that the Senate will hold a session on Wednesday and Thursday nights of each week, beginning at 8 and closing at 10:30, for the consideration of bills on the calendar in their order.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont—That had better go over. I think we can make a better arrangement.

The resolution accordingly went over.

RELIEF OF BEN HOLLADAY.

The bill for the relief of Ben Holladay was taken up. It appropriates $326,739 to pay Holladay in full satisfaction of all his claims against the Government for spoliations by hostile Indians on his property while carrying the mails; for property taken and used by United States troops for the benefit of the United States, and for losses of property and expenses incurred in changing his mail route in compliance with the orders of the United States commanding officer. On Nov. 26, 1877, the Senate Committee on Claims, having had this case under consideration, reported a bill referring Holladay's claim to the Court of Claims. The bill was accompanied by a report of the facts in the case, which is adopted by the present committee, except so much thereof as recommends the reference of the claim to the Court of Claims. On March 12, 1878, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims, with instructions to report what amount, if any, was equitably due the claimant. The committee, under this resolution, re-examined the claim, and on June 12, 1878, submitted a report, which is adopted by the present committee, finding that the claimant lost and is equitably entitled to reimbursement for $326,739. The present bill is one introduced March 27, 1879, by Mr. Teller. The committee reported to-day with an amendment altering the language to read "on account of his contract with the Post Office Department to carry the United States mails, and in full payment and satisfaction for all losses sustained by him by reason of his having carried the mail on a route different from the one specified in the contract, under the order of the military authority of the United States, and upon the request of the President, during the existence of Indian hostilities on the line of said mail route, and in full satisfaction for the property taken and used by United States troops for the benefit of the United States." When the reading of the report was completed the morning hour had expired. It will require a majority vote to get the bill up again to-morrow.

THE SPOFFORD-KELLOGG CASE.

Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, resumed his speech in support of the resolutions declaring H. M. Spofford entitled to the seat now held by Mr. Kellogg. He had erred in saying that Blanchard, who, without authority of the Registrar-General, used his name to direct the sending of returns to the Custom-house, was Kellogg's private secretary, but he was a clerk in Kellogg's office, which was practically the same thing, and never would have ventured to act as he did without instructions from his superior officer. Whatever his position, the undeniable fact was that the returns were fraudulently diverted. Mr. Vance then cited the testimony regarding the alteration of the face of the returns at night in Kellogg's house. Mr. R. A. Vest testified that the returns from the Third Ward were not counted for 24 hours after the close of the polls, though no good reason was given for the delay, which was afterward made the excuse for throwing out those returns, which would have given the ward to the Democrats.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, denied that the testimony showed that the Third Ward returns were not counted.

Mr. VANCE said he would, at the proper time, read the testimony supporting his assertion. The law of Louisiana required the Returning Board to consist of five men of different political parties, but the board of 1877 was composed of two black Republicans and two white Republicans, who refused to fill the vacancy. What better evidence was needed that these men were afraid to let a political opponent see what they were doing? Mr. Vance then went over the testimony, showing that Kellogg employed bribery to secure his election. Several persons made affidavits to this effect, and denied the affidavits when they appeared before the committee. It was said, therefore, that the affidavits were not original evidence; that one oath destroyed the other. But these men were all members of the Packard Legislature, who were charged with conspiracy, and their affidavits were evidence against them as conspirators. There was no better settled doctrine than that the presumption of a man's guilt was strengthened by his making various contradictory statements as to his acts. De Lacy was one of the most unblushing of these witnesses. He was the Napoleon of falsifiers, and swore to his own perjury. For these gallant services to the Republican Party he was at once promoted from the position of day laborer to that of Inspector of the Custom-house, at New-Orleans, at $75 per month, paid out of the people's money. Similar rewards were given to other perjurers. Mr. Vance, in further remarks, said that the telegrams between Kellogg and his friends, furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company, were in cipher and unintelligible. An innocent man would probably have translated them voluntarily.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, stated that he had offered to do so, as appeared by the testimony, but was not allowed to do so.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said the committee had given Mr. Kellogg permission, but he had not availed himself of it.

Mr. VANCE continued by reading some of the cipher telegrams, and translating them as the committee supposed they should read. One reads as follows:

To Gen. A. S. Badger, Collector of Customs, New-Orleans:
Please crown Ash and Zebra fan permanently. Important. But all can while pear absent. Hawley little easter bear away week. AMITY.

Mr. VANCE translated it thus:

Please appoint — and — permanently. Important. Appoint all you can while Sherman is absent. Hawley is a little easier. Sherman away this week. KELLOGG.

Mr. VANCE supposed the Senator from Louisiana would correct him if his translation was wrong. Mr. Kellogg having left the chamber, Mr. Vance raised a laugh by reciting the well-known lines:

"He smiled a kind of sickly smile and curled up on the floor,
And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more."

The telegrams were so numerous that Mr. Vance could read only a few, which he interpreted as implicating Kellogg in tampering with witnesses and directing the movements of the persons working in his interest. Marks, an officer in the Custom-house, told one of his friends who applied for a place, "I can't appoint my friends now; I am obliged to appoint these hounds and curs to keep them from squealing on Kellogg." The sitting member never traversed this testimony. It was also proved that men who began to squeal were in fact appointed and immediately the sound of their squealing vexed the circumambient air no more. Mr. Vance cited dispatches from Washington to the New-Orleans *Times* of May 13 and 15, 1879, intimating that the Administration were rallying to the support of Kellogg, and that Louisiana Republicans who hung back would suffer.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, asked if these dispatches were in evidence.

Mr. VANCE said they were in the reports of the committee and he was reading them as matters of news.

Mr. CAMERON said they were written by a Democratic correspondent.

Mr. VANCE stated that he was reading the dispatches in connection with the cipher telegrams which showed that lukewarm Republicans were ordered to be discharged from the Custom-house. He also stated that Hawley volunteered the statement that De Lacy's name did not appear on the Custom-house rolls, but the rolls themselves were produced, showing that his name was there. Mr. Souer, who was Kellogg's confidential agent, swore that he kept the Packard Legislature together, when no money could be drawn from the State Treasury, by advances out of his own pocket. Aside from direct evidence of bribery, the character of the men said to be bribed was so bad as to lend probability to the charges. When they went over to the Nicholls Legislature, 19 of them formed a ring and appointed an agent to sell their votes to the highest bidder. Passing from the evidence to consider the legal aspects of the case, Mr. Vance said the Republican majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported in the Butler-Corbin case that "the principle of *res adjudicata* can only apply where parties to the controversy have been before the court or body having jurisdiction thereof, and heard on the merits of their respective claims, and a decision has been rendered thereon." How could the representatives, in face of this report, now plead *res adjudicata* in this case? Certain testimony already taken in various ways had been allowed by the former committee to be submitted by both Spofford and Kellogg, to be taken for what it was worth, but Spofford was never allowed to produce any evidence bearing directly on his case. He never was permitted to present his case on its merits, and the committee reported against him. He long protested in vain, and finally a Democratic Senate allowed him to present his case and prove it. The principle of *res adjudicata*, if applied here, would be a bar to all constitutional remedies for wrong and injustice. Mr. Vance argued that the Packard Legislature had no legal existence and the choice of the Nicholls Legislature was the only choice of the State. It had been said that it was a dangerous precedent to reverse a former action of the Senate. Mr. Vance thought it a more dangerous precedent to say a Senator was entitled to a seat on the merits of the case when, in fact, the merits had not been inquired into.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, asked whether the Senator from North Carolina claimed that after the Senate had taken up a case and heard it and finally disposed of it by a resolution declaring the claimant entitled to a seat on the merits, nothing was settled; that the next week the case might be taken up and decided the other way, and the next month changed back again, and so on forever.

Mr. VANCE did not. But he claimed that the principle of *res adjudicata* did not apply to this particular case at all. Although the resolution said it had been investigated on its merits, the records of the committee and of the Senate showed that it had not been. As long as injustice was done, so long as a case was not decided according to the laws of the land, just so long might it be reopened and reheard. He would vote to inquire into the title of every Senator to his seat when it appeared that he was seated wrongly. He went on to point out the difference between the cases of Kellogg and Butler. Butler and Corbin agreed on all the facts. The question was simply one of law. Yet the Republican majority voted to reopen the case, though no report of the case had been changed. The minority report on the Kellogg-Spofford case says there was no other than political reasons for reopening it. "Nothing is changed except the majority in this Chamber," it says. It is true the facts have not changed, but Kellogg was not seated by the facts. The facts were suppressed. They had now for the first time been revealed. That was the change, and it was an important one. The minority attempted to put the Southern members of the majority on trial in place of Kellogg. He would speak only for himself in saying that no unjust intimations could deter him from doing what he thought his duty as a Senator of the United States. He believed Kellogg never constitutionally entitled to a seat, and should vote accordingly.

NICARAGUA CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, the bill reported by him from the Select Committee on Nicaragua Claims, authorizing the President to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect any convention between the United States and Nicaragua for the adjustment of claims which may be duly concluded between the two Governments, was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked what precedent there was for such a bill.

Mr. HAMLIN replied that there was no perfect precedent, but similar action had been taken in regard to negotiations with China.

Mr. EDMUNDS said it was evident that the proper consideration of the question required a fuller explanation than the Senator from Maine could properly make with the doors open. He therefore moved that the debate proceed with closed doors, under the sixty-fourth rule of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and, at 4:30 P. M., the galleries were cleared and the doors closed.

The bill referred to provides that the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate appoint, a Commissioner on the part of the United States to take part in hearing and determining all claims that may be comprehended, and their hearing and determination vouched for, in such convention as may be hereafter for that purpose concluded between the United States and Nicaragua. It authorizes the appointment of an agent to attend the commission, to present and support claims on behalf of this Government, answer claims made upon it, and represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof. It requires the Secretary of State to transmit to the Commissioner on the part of the United States such papers and records relating to the business of the commission as he may deem proper, or as the commission may call for. It provides that out of the amount awarded in behalf of citizens of the United States, the Secretary of State shall deduct from the amounts distributable to the several claimants a sum, not exceeding 5 per centum thereof, sufficient to reimburse the United States for expenses in pursuance of said convention and this act. It also provides that the appointment of none of the officers named in this act shall be made until after a convention, as therein provided for, shall have been made and ratified by the Senate.

At 5:20 P. M. the doors were reopened, and the Senate, without action on the bill, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Among the new bills introduced under the call of States to-day were the following:

By Mr. ELLIS, of Louisiana—To establish a Government postal telegraph service for the United States between Boston, New-York, and Washington and intermediate Post Offices. It directs the Postmaster-General, for the purpose of testing the policy and practicability of maintaining a general system of postal telegraphy, and of affording to the people of the United States the benefit of cheap telegraphic communication, to establish, by purchase or construction, a telegraph line, or lines, between the cities of Boston and Washington, by way of Springfield, Hartford, New-Haven, New-York, Jersey City, New-Brunswick, Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington, and Baltimore. It provides, further, that the rates for the transmission of telegraphic messages shall be as follows: For 25 words or less, for a distance of 200 miles or less, 15 cents, with one-half cent for each additional word; for a distance of 500 miles or less, 25 cents, with 1 cent for each additional word; for 1,000 miles or less, 40 cents, with 2 cents for each additional word; for 2,000 miles or less, 75 cents, with 3 cents for each additional word; for 3,000 miles, or less, $1, with 5 cents for each additional word; for less than 200 words, when the messages pass between two adjoining offices, 10 cents for each message of 25 words, with ½ cent for each additional word. The Postmaster-General is also authorized, without further legislation, to extend the postal telegraph lines between New-York, St. Louis, Chicago, and New-Orleans, and such other cities and postal stations as he may see fit, provided that the system established shall be found to be advantageous and beneficial, and an appropriation of $500,000 is made for the purpose of enabling him to carry out the provisions of the bill. The bill was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. DAGGETT, of Nevada—To establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

The Republicans demanded the reading of each measure introduced, the impression being that their purpose was to prevent an anti-third term resolution being offered after the call of States. The bill introduced by Mr. Daggett was a long printed bill, and Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, moved that the House adjourn, inasmuch as it was evident that the whole day would be wasted.

The motion was agreed to, and the House at 2:30 adjourned.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Edward L. Johnston, of Denver, United States District Attorney for Colorado; William B. Blunt, Postmaster at Haverhill, Mass.

Navy Promotions.—Capt. Reigart B. Lowry to be a Commodore; Commander William A. Kirkland to be a Captain; Lieut.-Commander Charles H. Craven to be a Commander; Lieut. Charles M. Thomas to be a Lieutenant-Commander; Master M. Fisher Wright to be a Lieutenant; Ensign Frank A. Wilner to be a Master.

The Senate in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: J. Lee Tucker, Census Supervisor for the Fifth District of New-York; J. P. Osterhout, Postmaster at Belton, Texas.

The Senate rejected the nomination of William W. Hicks as Census Supervisor for the District of Florida.

NO MORE TORTURED BEASTS.

WESTERN FREIGHT AGENTS TAKE STEPS TO ABOLISH CRUELTY TO STOCK IN TRANSIT.

From the Chicago Times, May 1.

The officers of the Humane Society, together with many of the packers and provision-dealers of the city, invited the railroad companies to unite with them in preventing the cruel practice of using brads and other similar contrivances to accelerate the movements of hogs and steers, and to take steps to enforce the penalty prescribed by the law against the devils guilty of such barbarous inflictions. The General Freight Agents of the railroads leading westward from Chicago met with several packers and the representatives of the Illinois Humane Society at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. President Brown, of the American Humane Society, and Mr. John C. Shortall, President of the State society, were prominent in the meeting, which was informal.

Mr. Shortall stated that the inhumanity and barbarity practiced by stockmen at way stations on the lines of railroad running westward was something that should not be tolerated in a civilized country. He exhibited several samples of the contrivances in common use among the men intrusted with the charge of animals while in transit to the slaughter-house. One of these was ingenious in its design. The ordinary brad had been improved upon by the addition of a sort of screw-hook, so adjusted that, by a slight twist of the pole to which the contrivance is fastened, a frightful wound may be inflicted. This instrument of torture, he stated, is used to hurry up hogs and steers at feeding stations along the routes of transit. It was a common occurrence for the brutal drovers to jab one of these brads into the eyes of refractory steers, destroying the sight and inflicting upon the poor beasts the extremest agony. One drover had heated an iron red hot in the furnace of the locomotive and then thrust it up the nostrils of a steer. This was done to make the exhausted animal stand up. He said that in loading live stock out West for transport to Chicago the steers are wedged into cars so tightly that they cannot lie down. It often happens that one of the animals among a car-load having less endurance than its fellows drops down from exhaustion, and is trampled upon by the other beasts during the rest of the journey. When such a steer is landed in the stock-yards, he must be revived and put upon his feet, else he is unsalable. Torture is again used as the means of bringing the half-dead beast to his feet. A man seizes the tail, and, after winding it three or four times around the hand, making sure that several of the small joints are embraced in the twist, gives the tail a straight pull, at the same time withdrawing or freeing the hand from the twist. The operation breaks the joints of the tail, inflicting an agony which forces the beast to its feet, and even gives to it temporarily the semblance of friskiness.

Mr. Shortall also told how stockmen "salt" their stock, in order to increase their weight. The owner of a car-load of steers would mix salt plentifully with the provender given the animals at the last feeding station before reaching Chicago. This would cause unquenchable thirst, and, upon landing the brutes at the stock-yards, they would be given all the water they could drink. Steers have been known to burst open from a plethora of water in the stomach. This water counts heavily when the beast is sold by weight. President Brown made the statement that Mr. Street, agent of the American Humane Association, had, during the last 18 months, traveled 18,000 miles, and in every instance where he called the attention of the drovers to the cruelty practiced by them, the same was from that moment discontinued.

A member of a large packing firm said that out of 3,500 hogs sold by them to one consigner all but 1,400 were rejected on account of injury by brading. Some remarks were made complaining that Gov. Cullom retained the present State Agent at the stock yards when he was considered incompetent.

The following circular was then agreed upon:

"*To agents and connections:*

"It has been demonstrated to us by the packers and commission merchants doing business at the Union Stock-Yards in the City of Chicago that great damage and commercial loss result from the use of pikes and brads in driving hogs and cattle while loading cars and otherwise. The Illinois Humane Society has also called our attention to the violation of the laws on this subject, and has, together with the business men interested in the suppression of this barbarous practice, requested our energetic assistance and co-operation in stopping it. We therefore request you, for commercial as well as humane reasons, to use your best endeavors toward convincing shippers and loaders that this practice is wrong, and must be stopped. The law provides the following penalty for violation of the statute on this subject: 'A penalty of $100 for each violation thereof'—to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace.

"You will also call attention to the following agreement:

"'That from and after the 15th of May next, we will buy hogs only subject to a deduction of 25 cents for each ham found to have been bruised by the use of spikes or brads. Armour & Co., H. Botsford & Co., Davies, Atkinson & Co., S. A. Ricker, Chapin & Gudahy, R. F. Murphy Packing Company, G. W. Higgins & Co., Allerton Packing Company, Jones & Stiles, John Craig Hately, L. B. Doud & Co., Moran, Heaney & Co., Chicago Packing and Provision Company, Anglo-American Packing and Provision Company, Teufel, Son & Co.'"

During the afternoon the agreement was circulated, and the following signatures were obtained: Horace Tucker, Illinois Central Road; Charles G. Eddy, Chicago and North-western; W. M. Sage, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; James Smith, Chicago and Alton; Robert Forsythe, Chicago and Eastern Illinois; W. G. Swan, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; R. P. Ripley, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Roads.

FUNERAL OF MR. SELIGMAN.

SIMPLE CEREMONIES AT HIS HOME AND AT THE GRAVE.

The funeral of Joseph Seligman, the banker, who died in New-Orleans April 25, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 26 West Thirty-fourth-street. The remains, which arrived in this City last Saturday, were embalmed and inclosed in a silver-mounted iron coffin. A silver plate on the lid bore the simple inscription, "Joseph Seligman;" and two wreaths of immortelles rested at the head, and a broken column of the same flowers stood at the foot, of the casket, and above it six waxen candles burned dimly in the darkened room. In the saloon to the rear, Mrs. Seligman and the family and immediate friends of the dead banker were assembled, while the spacious front parlor was given up to the public. At 9:30 o'clock, a full half hour before the beginning of the services, the rooms were crowded to their utmost capacity. The great throng, however, patiently stood and waited for the eulogy, pronounced by Prof. Adler. It was composed of men of all classes of society, although the Hebrew element predominated. All professions, and nearly all ranks of life, were represented. The Directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital, of which Mr. Seligman was a prominent patron, were present in a body. They comprised Hyman Blum, President; Isaac Wallach, Vice-President; M. G. Hanauer, Secretary; S. Sommerich, S. Sulzberger, Lawrence Hornthal, and S. M. Shafer. These gentlemen acted as a guard of honor to the body during the service. The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum was also represented by its Board of Directors, consisting of Jesse Seligman, President, brother of the deceased; Mr. Allen, Vice-President; Meyer Stern, Julius Bien, Henry Newstadter, John Rau, Henry Rice, and Lewis J. Stix. Among the other prominent gentlemen in attendance were Frederick Kuhne, ex-Consul-General of the German Empire; Andrew V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank; H. Rocholl, President of the German-American Bank; ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, Rabbi Adler, Rabbi Gotthell, Cyrus W. Field, William Byfield, Augustus S. Paine, Col. Emanuel B. Hart, ex-Alderman Samuel A. Lewis, M. S. Fechheimer, George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*; Hugh Hastings, Albert S. Levy, Edward Lauterbach, William J. Peake, Hugo Rothschild, Edward Breull, Hugo Wesendonck, ex-Commissioner of Excise William H. Stiner, Judge John R. Brady, Morris Arnold, S. Rothfeld, Richard Bulter, Ludwig H. Lehmaier, James H. Breslin, Otto Horwitz, D. Walter, Charles H. Mook, John Frankenheimer, Cornelius K. Garrison, Lewis J. Phillips, David Einstein, Denis G. Buckley, Edwin Einstein, Commissioner Hess, Jackson S. Schultz, Fire Commissioner Van Cott, Police Commissioner Wheeler, Adolph L. Sanger, Meyer S. Isaacs, the Rev. De Sola Mendes, and Morris Livingston.

At 10 o'clock Prof. Felix Adler took his position at the head of the casket. On his left stood his venerable father, the Rabbi Adler, and on his right Rabbi Gotthell, of the Temple Emanu-El. The pall-bearers—the Hon. Judge Noah Davis, Mr. A. J. Drexel, Col. George Bliss, Mr. Lazarus Rosenfeld, Mr. John A. Stewart, Mr. Simon Bernheimer, Mr. Frederick Butterfield, Mr. E. Lauterbach, Gen. E. F. Winslow, Mr. John W. Ellis, Mr. Henry Gitterman, and Mr. James D. Fish—ranged themselves around the casket, outside of Mrs. Seligman and the chief mourners, and Prof. Adler then delivered a brief, but glowing eulogy, of the departed banker. There were two points, the speaker said, in which the deceased had particularly agreed with him in regard to the solemn services about to be performed. It was his earnest desire that they should be characterized by extreme simplicity, and that no ostentation should be displayed. His second desire was that the words spoken should be words of courage and cheer, rather than messages of sadness to those left behind him. A belief is held by many people that the spirit of the dead lingers around the body until it is finally borne from its earthly resting-place. "I want to speak of my dead friend to-day," said the Professor, "as if this belief were a true one. I want to speak to you as though he were standing by to hear me. It is not my business to-day to flatter the man dead, who hated flattery and despised sycophants while alive. But he needs no flattery from you or from me. The record of his noble life is his own best eulogium, and that record is written in the hearts of thousands of his fellow-citizens. He loved and was beloved of all mankind, and, passing away, he has left monuments of love behind him which can never perish." Three prominent traits, the speaker thought, shone resplendent through the many virtues which characterized the life of Mr. Seligman. The first was his fidelity to his race. He never forgot that he was a Hebrew, and he was never ashamed of his origin. He was proud of it, indeed, and the Hebrew community of this City and of the world have good reason to be proud of him. He was continually bringing his race into honor. He honored the Jews by his probity and sagacity, which made him an adviser of the Government, implicitly trusted in financial matters, and relied on with confidence by the rulers of the nation when monetary questions were under discussion. He was a man whose large and liberal mind looked forward confidently to the time when all prejudices of race would disappear before an enlightened public opinion, but, while looking to this, he never forgot the past and he never misinterpreted the present. He saw his people largely proscribed even in this land of theoretical equality, and he took them to his own great heart, and bade them be of good cheer, and gave them hope and encouragement. He was never a traitor to the race from which he sprang, and well may the Jewish community mourn his loss to-day. A great pillar has fallen, a leader among the Jews has been taken away, a man who loved his countrymen as he loved his soul, who honored them and brought honor to them, and we know not who shall take his place. His second prominent virtue was his fidelity to his convictions. There are but few men of his wealth and position in life who dare to rise above what they call conservatism. If they have convictions which are unpopular with the society by which they are surrounded, they smother them in their hearts, and never give expression to them. There was none of this moral cowardice in the nature of the man who has just passed from us. With him, to believe was to embrace, and to embrace was to enter upon a life-long warfare in behalf of what he deemed the right. "He embraced an unpopular cause—our cause," said the Professor. "He advocated unpopular opinions—our opinions. And if the world at large will miss him, how much more shall we miss him in the work to which he contributed such powerful aid! Of all his shining qualities, his fidelity to conviction was one of the brightest and most useful to mankind."

The third pre-eminent virtue of Mr. Seligman Mr. Adler pronounced to be his fidelity to the greatest of the commandments, which inculcates charity to all men. The good works of the deceased were not confined to his own race, although hospitals and asylums founded or patronized by him amply attest that the Jews were not neglected. His charities, especially during the last years of his life, were entirely unsectarian, and he always made it a condition of his gifts that questions of race, or color, or religion, should not enter into the distribution of charitable benefits. He saw no distinction between Catholic hunger and Protestant hunger, and was as anxious to relieve the one as the other. He could see no difference between Jewish sickness and Christian sickness, and his money went to cure the one as freely as the other. The little Irish and German children of the kindergarten school in which he took so deep an interest will miss him as their greatest benefactor as much as the patients of the Mount Sinai Hospital. His charity was universal, based on the broad principle of the brotherhood of man, and in that lies its chief merit. "Upon the grief of those nearest and dearest to him," said the Professor, in concluding, "I dare not intrude. I can only say that he was a loving and a loved husband, and a dear and affectionate father. So good to those having no claims of friendship or race, what must he have been in his own home? Cover his sacred ashes and bear him away. He lives among us still in the blessings which he has scattered around him, and to which he now finds a glorious immortality."

At the conclusion of Prof. Adler's address, the immediate friends and mourners took a last view of the body, and the lid of the casket was then closed. It was borne to the hearse by the Directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital through the crowd which thronged the sidewalk with uncovered heads. Thirty-fourth-street was fairly lined with carriages, and 132, containing friends of the dead banker, joined in the funeral procession to Cypress Hills. There, in the cemetery belonging to the Temple Emanu-El, funeral addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. Lilienthal and Gotthell, and the body of Joseph Seligman was lowered into the grave.

A BOSTON WOMAN'S ROBBERY STORY.

From the Boston Journal, May 3.

Mrs. Susan Eddy, who resides at No. 143 London-street, East Boston, reports that on Friday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, her house was robbed by a peddler, who bound and gagged her to prevent an outcry, and left her upon the floor, where she was found by her husband, who corroborates her story in this particular. Mrs. Eddy says that the peddler came to the house, and while she went in to get money to pay him for some needles which she had purchased, he walked into the kitchen, where she found him on her return. After some conversation about making change, he asked her for a glass of water, and she went to a closet to get it, having her babe in her arms. As soon as she had got inside of the closet the man shut the door and immediately placed a towel over her mouth and tied her hands in front of her. He then opened the door, and, taking the babe out of her arms, laid him on the bed, after which he laid Mrs. Eddy upon the floor, but attempted no violence upon her other than strapping her ankles. He then robbed the house of $4 in money, two notes respectively for the amounts of $150 and $160, one plated spoon, five plated forks, and a camel's hair shawl. People living in another part of the house heard no disturbance, but, if true, the robbery was a very bold one.

THE OYSTER TRADE.

THE PAST SEASON A PROSPEROUS ONE TO THE DEALERS—THE FOREIGN DEMAND.

From the Baltimore American, May 3.

During the past Winter, while the domestic oyster trade has slightly advanced and been generally profitable to dealers, the mildness of the weather throughout the entire season has served to check the demand. To make up for this the export trade has increased unprecedentedly, and is fast becoming one of the most important branches of the oyster business. In 1875 a few barrels of American oysters had been sent to England as an experiment, but in that year the aggregate exports did not form an item large enough to enter into the figures of the Bureau of Statistics. Since then it has grown steadily, until, at the close of the last fiscal year, the shipments amounted to 90,663 barrels, of the value of $453,806. While this growth is in some degree attributable to the inadequate supply of the English beds, it is held by those interested here to be principally due to the natural superiority of the American oyster, which contrasts so favorably with the metallic-tasting Channel oyster, that it has steadily won its way into favor. From the Bureau of Statistics the following figures are supplied, showing the growth of this important American enterprise during the last four years:

Year.	Barrels.	Value.
1876	28,850	$214,195
1877	53,124	260,620
1878	76,612	393,061
1879	90,663	453,806
Total	254,238	$1,321,183

During the past Winter the shipments have been greater than in any previous year, the weekly exports amounting in frequent instances to twice those of corresponding weeks of 1877-8. From the unpublished records of the Bureau of Statistics the following figures have been collected, showing the number of barrels shipped during the past six months, together with the money value of the shipments:

Month.	Barrels.	Value.
October	2,626	$13,123
November	8,722	43,609
December	12,018	60,190
January	12,086	60,429
February	10,850	54,250
March	12,340	61,709
Total	59,642	$298,318

The season has been chiefly notable in this City as the first of the union system of operations. Last Summer the leading handlers of oysters in this City found that by constantly increasing competition their profits were being reduced to a minimum, employes were constantly aggrieved by the cutting down of wages by one firm or another, strikes were frequent, and in the season of 1878-9 these strikes had the effect of driving a large part of the shucking, canning, and packing trade to points down the bay. The packers of this city—or most of them—therefore resolved to pool their issues, and formed the union, working under a co-operative plan, equalizing both prices and profits. The plan, it is believed, has worked well for the packers, and as no shuckers or can-makers' strikes have been heard from this season, it is to be taken for granted that it has worked to the interest of the employes as well. The trade has not been over-active, but the profits have been fair. The packing-houses that have been handling oysters all Winter will soon be busy with the packing and canning of berries and tomatoes.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.
Nos. 9, 10, 31, 53, 64, 65, 73, 77, 98, 99, 102, 112, 134, 164, 183, 206, 208, 219, 222, 223, 224.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Barrett, JJ.
Nos. 10, 17, 19, 20, 26, 30, 38, 39, 41, 44, 47, 53, 55, 56, 64, 69, 103, 106, 108, 110, 111, 114, 115, 116, 120, 131, 132, 134, 136, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Beach, J.
Law and Fact—Nos. 585, 485, 548, 505, 508, 546, 558, 605, 589, 601, 597, 571, 558, 502, 582, 583, 270, 567, 442, 579, 569, 574, 604, 584, 594, 568, 550.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Donohue, J.
Nos. 702½, 1909, 2517, 1895, 1581, 1790, 1288, 1640, 1341½, 1891, 1748, 1946, 2852, 606, 1185, 875½, 1833, 818, 1550, 1875, 1721, 1665, 2897, 1701, 1822.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Van Vorst, J.
Nos. 3152, 2069, 1123, 1076, 1082, 1753, 897, 898, 899, 1008, 1150, 2767, 2075, 2034, 968, 1078, 2062, 2068, 1757, 2159, 1418½, 2113, 1664, 1972, 2019.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by —, J.
Nos. 1667, 1644, 1854, 1063, 1064, 507, 1837, 1502, 1130, 2618, 1474, 1563, 1696, 1247, 1969, 1628, 616, 1041, 1849, 1963, 1796.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Curtis, C. J., and Sedgwick and Freedman, JJ.
Nos. 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Speir, J.
No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Van Brunt, P. J., and Larremore, J.
Nos. 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 126, 102, 70.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.
No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Van Hoesen, J.
Nos. 2127, 2149, 2179, 1622, 1650, 1652, 2370, 2371, 2279, 2300, [illegible], 1405, 1848, 2368, 2363.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by McAdam, J.
Nos. [illegible].

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Sheridan, J.
Nos. [illegible].

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Hawes, J.
Nos. [illegible].

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Smyth, Recorder.
John Leonard, felonious assault and battery.
Stephen Hardy and Josephine Hardy, grand larceny.
Christian Diehl and John Wilson, grand larceny.
Charles Wellington, felonious assault and battery.
James McGrath, felonious assault and battery.
John Shanahan, felonious assault and battery.
Richard Blake, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Arras, felonious assault and battery.
Mary J. Smith, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Cowing, J.
John Fink and Michael Dalkin, robbery.
Hugh Coulon, felonious assault and battery.
Delia Poinse, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Thompson, grand larceny.
Michael Duane, felonious assault and battery.
Edward Reynolds, burglary.
James G. Taylor, felonious assault and battery.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 3—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ℔ cent. bonds, 109¾; New 5s, 105. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 74¼; New-Jersey Central Consols, 107¾; Erie, 43¾; do. Second Consols, 93¾; Illinois Central, 108¾; Pennsylvania Central, 55¼. British Consols, 99 1-16 for money and 99 3-16 for the account.

4 P. M.—United States 4 ℔ cent. bonds, 109¾; 4½ ℔ cent. bonds, 111¼. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 74; Erie Second Consols, 93; Reading, 30¾. British Consols, 99 1-16 for money and 99¼ for the account. Paris advices quote 3 ℔ cent. Rentes, 84f. 80c. for the account.

PARIS, May 3.—Exchange on London, 25f. 29c. for checks.

BERLIN, May 3.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 2,114,000 marks.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 3,550 bales American. Futures—Uplands Low Middling clause, May delivery, 6 25-32d.; Uplands Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 27-32d.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed very steady.

LONDON, May 3.—At the Wool sales to-day, 10,809 bales were disposed of, largely of Port Phillip. Prices were generally ½d., and on cross-bred Wools, in some cases, 1d. below the highest quotations of the present series of sales. Buyers appear to have, in a great measure, supplied their pressing wants. The following is the report in detail of Saturday's Wool sales: First sale—[illegible] bales Port Phillip—Fleece, [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 3, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	33	Spirits Turp., bbls.	186
Beans, bbls.	95	Rosin, bbls.	2,511
Cotton, bales	785	Oil-cake, pkgs.	2,070
Cotton-seed oil, bbls.	200	Pea-nuts, bags	223
Copper, bbls.	75	Pork, pkgs.	2,380
Copper, cakes	151	Beef, pkgs.	150
Eggs, pkgs.	1,650	Cut-meats, pkgs.	10,508
Flour, bbls.	20,244	Lard, tcs.	5,005
Wheat, bushels	24,000	Lard, kegs	1,700
Corn, bushels	158,084	Butter, pkgs.	2,021
Oats, bushels	66,900	Cheese, pkgs.	935
Malt, bushels	19,700	Rice, tcs.	490
Peas, bushels	320	Skins, bales	1
Oat-meal, bags	2,306	Starch, pkgs.	823
Flax-seed, bags	11	Stearine, pkgs.	155
Grease, pkgs.	324	Tallow, pkgs.	238
Grass-seed, bags	1,075	Tobacco, hhds.	201
Hides, bales	4	Tobacco, pkgs.	809
Hops, bales	185	Whisky, bbls.	1,300
Lead, pigs	601	Wool, bales	56
Leather, sides	18,620		

COFFEE—A quiet market noted for most kinds, with no further material changes as to rates....Sales reported of 800 bags Maracaibo on private terms; 1,009 bags Rio, per City of Para, also on private terms, and withdrawals of Rio from stock of 1,041 bags per Biela, 128 bags per Galileo, 180 bags per Olbers, 407 bags per Sirius, 1,556 bags per City of Para.

COTTON—Option dealings have been to a very limited aggregate, and at a reduction of 7 to 8 points.... Early deliveries also have met with less attention and receded 1-16c. ℔ ℔....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 390 bales, including 290 bales to spinners and 100 bales to shippers....Low Middling quoted at 11 7-16c.@11 9-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Middling at 11 13-16c.@11 15-16c.; Fair at 13 9-16c.@13 11-16c....And for forward delivery sales have been reported to-day of 55,000 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts to-day have been 4,643 bales, and thus far this week 8,088 bales, (against 13,817 bales same time in the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,558,297 bales, (against 4,310,307 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.).... Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 9,738 bales; to the Continent, 2,806 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 608,647 bales....Stock in New-York, 237,398 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
May	1,200	11.71@11.75
June	14,100	11.78@11.86
July	12,900	11.87@11.94
August	15,100	11.95@12.01
September	4,100	11.60@11.65
October	3,500	11.07@11.11
November	2,500	10.84@10.87
December	1,600	10.85@ ....

Transferable orders issued at 10.75.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Saturday.	To-day.
May	11.77@	11.71@ ....
June	11.87@11.88	11.79@ ....
July	11.97@	11.89@ ....
August	12.04@12.05	11.96@11.97
September	11.68@11.69	11.61@11.63
October	11.15@11.16	11.10@11.11
November	10.92@10.94	10.85@10.87
December	10.91@10.93	10.84@10.85

Saturday's Averages on Options.

May	11.81	September	11.74
June	11.91	October	11.23
July	12.02	November	11.02
August	12.08	December	10.90

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	New-Orleans and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Ordinary	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Good Ordinary	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Strict Good Ordinary	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Low Middling	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Strict Low Middling	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Middling	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Good Middling	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Strict Good Middling	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Middling Fair	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16
Fair	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 11-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅝	Low Middling	10⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	10¼	Middling	11 5-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western FLOUR has been comparatively slow of sale, even in the home trade, though in most instances buyers have had the advantage as to values....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,200 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were equal to 1,050 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $4 40@$5 25 for poor to strictly fancy, mainly at $4 50@$4 75; odd lots, from dock, reported as low as $4 40; 900 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the previous range of $5 60@$6 for fair to very choice, mainly at $5 65@$5 85, and South American brands quoted at $6@$6 35, the latter for very choice, and poor to very fancy English brands at $4 40@$5 25; [illegible]

CORN-MEAL, in bbls., quiet but steady; Brandywine quoted within the range of $3 10@$3 20; Yellow Western yet scarce....Corn-meal, in bags, slack in demand, at lower and drooping prices; coarse City sold down to 98c.@$1 ℔ 100 ℔.

WHEAT—A livelier movement has been noted in Wheat to-day, on, however, a generally lower basis as to values, as affected, in part, by the more favorable weather and crop reports from the interior, and the freer offerings for early delivery. Winter Wheat has been depressed and unsettled, yielding (with frequent fluctuations) in the instance of No. 2 Red, about 1c. a bushel, and of No. 1 White, in the option line, about ¼c. a bushel. [illegible]

CORN—Free offerings and increased urgency to place supplies led to a further decline in early deliveries of about ¼c.@1c. a bushel, serving to stimulate purchases, in good part for shipment, closing weak. In the option line, prices also yielded about ¼c.@¾c. ℔ bushel [illegible]

OATS—Dealings have been to a liberal aggregate to-day, Mixed continuing in decided favor, and further advancing about 1c.@1½c. a bushel, closing strong. [illegible]

RYE—A fair inquiry noted, but the light offerings and further advances claimed by sellers checked business; prime Canada, first half of May, delivery, [illegible]

BARLEY—Quoted somewhat firmer, with rather more call for supplies; a boat-load of No. 1 Canada sold at 90c., delivered; 5,000 bushels No. 2 do. at 87c., delivered.

BARLEY-MALT—Sparingly dealt in within our former range.

FEED—Moderately active to-day on the basis of [illegible]

STOCK OF GRAIN—The stock of Grain at this port is reported at 2,140,170 bushels Wheat, [illegible]

MOLASSES—Generally dull, with refining Cuba, 50 test, quoted at 29c. asked. A cargo sold to go to Philadelphia at 29c. for 50 test.

NAVAL STORES—Resin slow of sale, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 67½@$1 70, [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Refined in limited request in the seaboard markets; quoted, here, for early delivery, at 7⅞c....Refined in cases, quoted at [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been moderately sought after and quoted decidedly lower, as influenced by the Western reports of free arrivals of Hogs at the principal slaughtering points....[illegible]

[illegible]

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 3, 1880.

The arrivals of live stock this morning were heavy, and in excess of the demand, which was slow. All sorts of arrivals declined ¼c. ℔ ℔. on the values of last Friday. When the markets closed some lots of horned Cattle and many flocks remained unsold. At Sixtieth-Street Yards horned Cattle sold at 8¼c.@10¼c. ℔ ℔., weights 5¾ to 9¾ cwt.; still-fed Bulls, [illegible]. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices were [illegible]. Milch Cows in improved demand at $30@$50 ℔ head, Calves included. [illegible]

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self [illegible]

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold on commission 117 Kansas Steers: [illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for week ending May 1, 1880: [illegible] head of horned Cattle, 105 Cows, 5,000 Veals and Calves, 13,540 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: [illegible] head of horned Cattle, 32 Cows, 3,401 Veals and Calves, 4,360 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for week ending May 1, 1880: 15,806 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 7,383 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for week ending May 1, 1880: [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 3.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 4,930 head; total for the week thus far, 9,844 head; [illegible]

CHICAGO, Ill., May 3.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 29,000 head; shipments, 6,500 head; [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 3.—Hogs active but lower; [illegible]

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., May 3.—Cattle—Receipts since Friday, 1,909 head of through and 763 head of local stock; [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Md., May 3.—Beef Cattle—Market slow and prices a shade off, quality considered; [illegible]

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 3.—Cattle—Market active; receipts, 2,900 head; [illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 3.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 3.—Flour quiet, but steady; [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 3.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 3.—Flour steady; [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 3.—Flour quiet and weak. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 3.—Flour dull and weak. [illegible]

DETROIT, Mich., May 3.—Flour strong, with an active demand; [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 3.—Flour steady and unchanged; [illegible]

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 3.—Wheat steady; [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 3.—Spirits Turpentine steady at [illegible]

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 3.—The market for Printing Cloths is quiet, with no sales and quotations unchanged; still, there is an improved inquiry. Manufacturers are not restless, as they see a large demand to be accommodated in the next 60 days.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., May 3.—There were sold here to-day 4,000 bxs. of Factory Cheese at [illegible]. There were 150 pkgs. of Butter sold at 20c.@23c.

UTICA, N. Y., May 3.—The Cheese market ranged from [illegible]. The largest number were sold at 12¼c.

CLEVELAND, O., May 3.—Petroleum steady at 7¼c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., May 3.—Highwines steady at $1 05.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 2,314 bales; [illegible]

SAVANNAH, May 3.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 11⅝c.@11 11-16c.; Low Middling, 11 3-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10 7-16c.; [illegible]

GALVESTON, May 3.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; [illegible]

CHARLESTON, May 3.—Cotton quiet, easy; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; [illegible]

MOBILE, May 3.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11½c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; [illegible]

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—Joshua Whitcomb.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—A Child of the State.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—As You Like It.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—My Partner.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Ages Ago, &c.
FIFTH-AV. THEATRE—A Gentleman from Nevada.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Prestidigitation.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Brook.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—Mastodon Minstrels.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hobbies.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Le Pre aux Clercs.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Boarding School.
THE AQUARIUM—Gen. Tom Thumb, &c. Matinee.
CHICKERING HALL—Readings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer south-west winds, stationary or falling barometer, partly cloudy or clear weather.

In Mississippi, Mr. SHERMAN is, as usual, in the hands of his friends—the revenue agents. Nine-tenths of the Republicans of Mississippi are indisputably for GRANT, but the representatives to the State Convention have been so skillfully selected that the vote of that body is claimed in advance for SHERMAN. If the Collector of Internal Revenue at Jackson serves the Government with half the zeal and diligence which he has displayed in forwarding the political ambition of his official chief, the United States has in him a very efficient officer. Unfortunately, the political activity of such officers is so much more obvious than their fidelity in doing the work for which they are paid by an indulgent people, that the fall of their political patron is always likely to involve their own. Mr. SHERMAN's Southern supporters are merely serving him from a lively sense of the value of their official positions. When the hopelessness of his candidacy has been demonstrated, their desertion will be precipitate and spontaneous.

By the aid of Republicans in the House who desired to dodge a vote on the anti-third term resolutions which Mr. GEDDES, a Representative for Secretary SHERMAN's district in Ohio, had declared his intention of introducing, the attempt made yesterday to pass some of the minor tariff reform measures was defeated. The session was wasted in the reading of bills brought from the document-room to be introduced under the call of States, and the farce was ended by an early adjournment. It is all but certain that the bill placing wood-pulp on the free list, if not some of the other tariff bills about which there is little dispute, will receive a two-thirds vote of the House as soon as the opportunity is afforded to act on them. There will be a chance for that during the last six days of the session, should it not occur earlier. The resolution of the Sub-Committee on Ways and Means to lump together a number of tariff changes in one bill renders it somewhat improbable that any relief will come from that quarter. The trifling of the members of this committee with the very important questions over which they have wrangled so long is not likely to be forgotten in the struggle of the Fall campaign.

Public indignation over the disingenuous tactics of certain members of the Ways and Means Committee will certainly not be satisfied by any such sophistical defense as that which Mr. GARFIELD has recently made of his own course and that of his Republican associates. He declared that he would "reduce the duty on paper and the materials of its manufacture as low as it can possibly be reduced without destroying or crippling the industries with which it is connected." The Ohio Representative could hardly have mixed more matters in a worse muddle than in this single sentence. He places the duty on paper and that on wood-pulp on the same footing, when they ought to be kept distinct. The duty which is collected on wood-pulp is not really a legal duty at all. It is imposed by a strained and wholly unjustifiable "opinion" of a Secretary of the Treasury. All that is asked is that Congress shall compel the enforcement of the intent of the law. Again, Mr. GARFIELD talks of "industries connected with this duty." Does he mean the monopoly based on a Treasury decision, or the thousand times greater industries which make and use paper, and to which the original law meant to give wood-pulp free? And what would he regard as "crippling the industries connected with" wood-pulp? Would it be compelling the manufacturers to content themselves with such profits as they can earn in fair competition? If that is "crippling" them, what would he call the effect of a Federal tax which threatens to wipe out scores of journals in every part of the Union? Is there "any pressure from any quarter" which will make Mr. GARFIELD answer these very simple questions without evasion or prevarication?

A bill having the support and approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund is to be introduced to the Legislature, providing for the rebuilding of Fulton Market. This bill is less debatable than that introduced for the reconstruction of Washington Market, since the City has no choice but either to effect very extensive repairs on the Fulton Market shanties or to replace them by a new building. The present structure has been declared a public nuisance by the Board of Health, and it has been pronounced unsafe by the Department of Buildings. Warned by the Madison-square disaster, the latter authority is somewhat restive under the prospect of Fulton Market tumbling about the heads of the stall-owners and their customers, and the City will find it a good deal cheaper to put up a new building than to foot the bill for damages which would be one of the penalties of the collapse of the present aggregation of sheds.

Dr. NACHTEL's Medical Night Service bill seems to hang fire in the Legislature. The plan has received the cordial support of the medical profession, it has met with the warm approval of the President of the Health Board, and has been received with exceptional favor by the press and the public. The very small annual sum which is provisionally appropriated to protect the physicians on the service from the risk of loss should hardly prove an obstacle to its passage; but if it is so regarded, the scheme is a perfectly workable one without any such feature. Capitals of far less importance than New-York have had the plan in successful operation for many years, and in a city possessing so large a transitory population as this, its necessity ought to be apparent to the most casual observation. On grounds of humanity, as well as of public convenience, it is to be hoped that Dr. NACHTEL's bill will be speedily put upon its passage.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

There seems to be a very general impression at Washington that Congress may adjourn by the 1st of June. With the leaders of both political parties, the wish is father to the thought. The prevailing spirit of the session, on one side and on the other, has been that of timidity. Nothing, practically, has been done in regard to any of the questions which are important to the country, or even with reference to those which, though of less immediate importance, aroused party feeling so powerfully at the last session. Both parties have been content to go before the country in the approaching national canvass on the record made up before this session opened, and have been afraid to risk a positive movement in any direction. Under the influence of this feeling, both are probably quite willing, if it can be accomplished, to adjourn by June 1.

But if this should be done, the work of Congress will amount to very little, and many interests of decided importance will suffer. We do not regard with any regret the failure of both the opposition and the majority to reopen the questions of the extra session, and the country will be very well satisfied if nothing happens in the remainder of the session to bring these questions again into prominence. The efforts of the Democrats last Summer to coerce the Executive to approve of the repeal or the emasculation of the laws for the protection of the suffrage ended in substantial failure. The passage of the Army bill, with the rider of last year attached, which will obtain now, as it did then, the approval of the President, is so small and insignificant an outcome of the long struggle for the omnipotence of a partisan majority in Congress, that it amounts to nothing. The amendment to the Special Deficiency bill regulating the appointment of Marshals under the Election laws will be vetoed, and the veto cannot, of course, be overridden. But this amendment was in effect, and apparently in intent, a concession to the Republican demands; it was an attempt to remove what are asserted to be objectionable features in the Election laws, and was necessarily an abandonment of the more extreme policy of repeal, on which the Democrats staked their political fortunes at the extra session. If the Democrats are sincere, and sensible at the same time, they will present the principle of the amendment in a separate measure, deprived of the provisions against which just criticism can be made, and will then undoubtedly obtain for it the assent of the President. If they fail to do this, and particularly if they insist on applying the principle, in the form already chosen, to the appropriations for the coming year, then the fight will be renewed to their very great disadvantage. It is not impossible that this may yet occur, but it is inconsistent with the obvious dread which the Democrats have thus far shown of bringing up again the conflict in which they suffered so severely a year ago.

But while the country would be very well pleased to see a renewal of the long and tedious struggle of the extra session avoided, it will regard very differently an adjournment of Congress without action upon the fiscal and financial questions which have been pressed upon it. It is evident, even to the most purblind of the high-tariff men, that a strong public sentiment requires some readjustment of the tariff. They recognize this sentiment in the fear they show of permitting the House of Representatives to vote on a single one of the reform propositions that have been introduced. Although not a corporal's guard of the present House were elected upon any issue connected with the tariff, a distinct majority of the House are in favor of a moderate reform, and nothing could demonstrate more clearly than this the existence of an efficient public opinion on the question. And this opinion is based upon the substantial ground of intelligent interest. Many features of the tariff favor the few at the expense of the many, and the many begin to understand that fact. That is the secret of the situation, and it is an ostrich's stupidity to imagine that the friends of the high tariff will save themselves from condemnation by avoiding a vote in the House. The vote will be taken at the polls, and it will be not on the oppressive tariff alone, but on its supporters.

Less distinct, and probably less influential, but not without importance, is the public sentiment which requires of the present Congress some provision for refunding the high-rate bonds. Politicians may imagine that because the revenues are constantly growing, the weight of taxation is not felt. It is felt, and very seriously, and it will be understood more and more clearly as time goes on. The very importations which are now swelling the revenue from Customs dues are preparing a condition of things which will make the weight of taxation still more onerous. They are bringing the country to a position where comparatively light crops, or a comparatively light foreign demand for our crops, will call into operation the fatal defects of our currency system, will disorder business, and make every additional dollar of taxation a clog on trade. Under these circumstances, it is the imperative duty of Congress to make the interest on the public debt as small as possible, and its failure to do so will certainly be remembered against it. The neglect of the present opportunity may easily be fatal, for if gold should be withdrawn from this country in the course which foreign trade is now tending to take, the opportunity would disappear. In making up their minds, therefore, as to the ultimate consequences of an early adjournment, the leaders of both parties would do well to consider that a great deal depends on the use which shall be made of the time which they allow themselves.

THE PATERSON MOB.

It is not creditable to the authorities of the City of Paterson that they should have been obliged to struggle for hours with an infuriated mob in order to get a man to jail who was only too willing to be taken to a place of safety. The chief of the formidable Police force of twenty-two men, upon which Paterson relies for security, together with the Sheriff of the county and a few helpers, mostly unarmed volunteers, did succeed by strategy in getting away with their man, spiriting him off to Newark, because they had no confidence in their ability to keep possession of him if he were taken where he belonged. *They parleyed with the mob, and* tried in vain to cajole it with appeals to a respect for law with which every Jerseyman is supposed to be brimful, but which in this case failed to respond. They referred, in terms that might have been sarcastic, to the traditional quality of Jersey justice, but precisely what that quality is they did not specify, and the rioters were bent on giving it an interpretation and an illustration of their own. But that they could neither pacify nor intimidate the disorderly rout by the means employed is not to be wondered at. No mob was ever yet suppressed by palaver or an effort to get away from it. A score or two of armed and resolute men under a commander about whom there was no nonsense, and who put his confidence in prompt and vigorous action, and not in speechifying and dodging from house to house, would have scattered the tumultuous crowd and taught it respect for law by the only method it was in a mood to comprehend. Then the prisoner would have been taken boldly into the streets of Paterson and locked up.

But the officers of that eminently law-abiding municipality had no such force at their command, and the State of New-Jersey seemed to be incapable of furnishing it, unless a week's time were given to that distinguished tactician, Gov. MCCLELLAN, to bring it into the field. So the Chief of Police and the Sheriff valiantly ran away to Newark with their prisoner, under the protection of a Catholic priest, while the mob, having gained a "moral" victory, retreated in good order to Paterson to intercept them in case they presumed to put in an appearance in the neighborhood of the Police Station. The crime of DALZELL dwindled into comparative insignificance by the side of the utter failure of the ministers of the law to cope with those who set the law at defiance. It revealed the possibilities of any day. The shooting of a trespasser in the midst of a party of Sunday merry-makers, exasperating as it may have been, is a small provocation for riot compared to what might some day occur, but it served to show just what resources the City of Paterson has for dealing with such an emergency. Its officers may possibly be capable and courageous men, notwithstanding the pitiful exhibition of Sunday, but they have no force at their command. There is a beggarly handful of policemen, who can scarcely be a terror even to the casual evil-doer, much less to a maddened mob equipped with cudgels and cobble-stones. There is a fancy organization called the Light Guards, the first part of whose appellation appears to be more significant than the last, magnificently arrayed at private expense, but devoid of ammunition, if not of more important appurtenances *for warlike action.* When an exigency arises for the vindication of the majesty of law, the law suddenly appears to have no majesty and is helpless before its violators. Jersey justice will do well to take the timely lesson to heart and provide herself with a body-guard at least.

There was an exceedingly narrow escape from an exhibition of lynch law at the foot of Garrett's Mountain, which would have covered New-Jersey with disgrace, if not with shame. Most of those who went forth to greet the rising sun on the May morning, in accordance with a beautiful imported custom, were, doubtless, orderly citizens. In their ordinary moods, they would yield cheerful obedience to the authority of law, but when one of their number was shot down by a ruffian, it was not for them to become the swift ministers of vengeance, and the spirit that was aroused in them made them incapable of doing justice. To them it seemed that justice demanded but one thing, and the sooner that was put into effect the better. The nature and extent of DALZELL's crime it is for judicial inquiry to determine, and the proper penalty should be meted out to him; but the offense of the mob was one to be dealt with then and there by the agents of lawful authority, and they utterly failed.

BIGELOW FOR TILDEN.

Inside of the Democratic Party there are two popular objections to TILDEN. One is that he is old and feeble, with one foot in the grave, so to speak; and the other is that he did not seize on the Presidency when, as is alleged, he was elected to that office. The first of these objections has been met by Mr. MOLLER, a philanthropic sugar-refiner, who, having inspected Mr. TILDEN, gives a certificate to the effect that the Great Defrauded is in rude health, that he has the walk of a statesman, the appetite of a growing boy, that he talks as loud as he wants to, and that he rides like a centaur. MOLLER having discharged his duty, to the infinite chagrin of the major part of the Democracy, Mr. JOHN BIGELOW has taken it upon himself to see that TILDEN is set right on the other proposition. Mr. JOHN BIGELOW, originally a Republican, was rewarded for his apostasy by being made Secretary of State under TILDEN, and at TILDEN's dictation. This disgusted the ninety and nine who went not astray; but in those days TILDEN did what he would with the Democratic Party of this State, and if he chose to give the highest seats to the newest converts, there was none to say him nay. Therefore, by virtue of his being specially near and dear to the great apostle of reform, Mr. JOHN BIGELOW's position entitles him to respectful hearing when he undertakes to tell the Democracy why Mr. TILDEN did not seize the Presidency in 1877. Mr. JOHN BIGELOW knows why Mr. TILDEN did not do this thing.

When a great statesman desires to communicate with the public, he usually sends a letter to a friend who resides in a remote part of the country. That friend prints the letter in a local newspaper. Mr. JOHN BIGELOW is notoriously a statesman. His masterly exposition of the reasons of Mr. TILDEN's failure to seize upon the Presidency in 1877 is published in the Nashville *Banner*. Nashville, as the intelligent reader knows, is in Tennessee, and from that distant part of our free and happy land the reverberations of Mr. JOHN BIGELOW's eloquence and logic return to us like the multiplied echoes of a tin horn blown in the forest-bounded fields of our own State. Great men often choose this indirect and, so to speak, refluent method of communicating with their *fellow-countrymen*. The Nashville *Banner*, "being permitted to publish" *the exceedingly able communication of* Mr. JOHN BIGELOW to "a prominent citizen of Tennessee," the world learns with surprise that Mr. TILDEN did not seat himself in 1877 for the reason that Mr. TILDEN was not elected. Most people will think this an evasion of the main issue. What has the election of Mr. TILDEN to do with his being President? If Mr. JOHN BIGELOW were not a renegade Republican, and, therefore, justly liable to suspicion, he would not have dared to offer this inadequate and paltry excuse for Mr. TILDEN's failure to declare himself the lawful President of the United States. "The logic of nations," says Mr. JOHN BIGELOW, "is much more rigorous than that of the individuals composing it, and it would be doing the understanding of the American people great injustice to suppose they will not see * * * that there was no time when Mr. TILDEN could have taken any step toward seizing the Presidency with any color of right, or with any prospect of success." The intelligent reader will note that it is a friend and fellow-conspirator with Mr. TILDEN who says this. And this statesman goes on to say that the duty of counting the Electoral votes was given to the Congress of the United States, and that the Congress gave it to a new and "unknowable" tribunal, the Electoral Commission, and that when this commission had declared that RUTHERFORD B. HAYES was elected President of the United States, "Congress did not overrule their count." Or, as Mr. JOHN BIGELOW puts the case, "the House of Representatives did not elect Mr. TILDEN in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, or in any other way." Nevertheless, there are Democrats who believe that Mr. TILDEN ought to be President, whether he was elected President or not.

To a certain degree, this is an official defense of TILDEN against the accusation of cowardice. There have been those who have asserted their belief that he intended to take the oath of office as President of the United States, on the City Hall steps, at high noon on the 4th of March, 1877, in the presence of JOHN KELLY, Gen. SPINOLA, and other high dignitaries, and that he was deterred therefrom by learning that District Attorney WOODFORD had provided a gun-boat, then lying in the East River, on board which the usurper would have been taken and hurried off to a foreign strand. It is pleasant to learn from so reputable an authority as Mr. JOHN BIGELOW that Mr. TILDEN was not turned aside from the path of duty by any pusillanimous considerations. He was not afraid of the gun-boat, or of District Attorney WOODFORD's marines. He knew that he was not elected. He has *authorized Mr.* JOHN *BIGELOW to* say as much. So, instead of seizing on the Presidency, he staid at home and grumbled about it. Mr. TILDEN is a discreet, cautious, and law-abiding man. He ought to be renominated.

THROWING PEBBLES.

One Dr. FISHBLATT, a more or less converted Jew, who was recently the Treasurer of the American Independent Catholic Church, preached an alleged sermon on Sunday night, in which he said that "the real and true motive" of that remarkable sect "was self-aggrandizement and gain on the part of its members." His account of the origin of the American Independent Catholic Church furnishes a beautiful illustration of the ease with which, at the present day, a religious reformation can be started. It appears that some time ago two or three men came to Dr. FISHBLATT and proposed to start a new Church, and that they thereupon advertised for ex-priests of the Roman Catholic Church. The supply of ex-priests proved to be fully commensurate with the necessities of the new organization, and in a short time the American Independent Catholic Church began business with a priesthood consisting of four or five men, and a Treasurer in the person of Dr. FISHBLATT. It is certainly a great pity that LUTHER did not advertise for devout Christians—ex-priests preferred—to assist in starting a reformation. Had he done so, his new Church would probably have grown much faster than it did, though possibly its life might have been as brief as that of the American Independent Catholic Church.

Unfortunately, the ex-priests who answered Dr. FISHBLATT's advertisement were not required to bring with them either certificates that they were ex-priests, or recommendations from their last employers. In a short time the ex-priests quarreled with their Treasurer, on the ground that he did not give them their share of the money collected from ardent Protestants. The result was that the ex-priests abused Dr. FISHBLATT and Dr. FISHBLATT abused the ex-priests. The latter admitted that they had never been priests, but claimed that inasmuch as they were hired to pretend that they had been, they ought to be paid their wages; and Dr. FISHBLATT says that they were impostors, and he now washes his hands of them. The American Independent Catholic Church has thus come to a sudden end, and it is probable that its worthy rival, the American Catholic Church, which consists of "Bishop" MCNAMARA, will soon share its fate.

That a converted Jew, together with a Baptist minister deposed for drunkenness, and two or three other adventurers of unpleasant antecedents, should be able to organize a Church by the simple process of advertising is not a strange thing, but it certainly is remarkable that men like MCNAMARA, FISHBLATT, and the pretended ex-priests should be able to obtain the indorsement of half a dozen of the leading Christian ministers of this City. The latter seem to have made no inquiry whatever about the American Catholic Church, or the American Independent Catholic Church, but gave the adventurers who were concerned in those organizations their hearty support and approval. FISHBLATT and MCNAMARA announced themselves as enemies of the Roman Catholic Church, and straightway ministers of exceptional intelligence and piety lent them all the aid in their power. By this time they are probably convinced that they made a serious mistake.

If earnest Protestants desire to hinder the spread of the Roman Catholic Church, they should attack, not the Pope, but the arguments of Rationalism. The Protestant clergy do not seem to be aware of the formidable warfare which is now waging *against revealed religion. The defenses* which were effective against the noisy artillery of PAINE are useless against the noiseless and ceaseless sapping and mining with which Rationalism attacks them. Orthodox Protestantism shuts its eyes to the fact that science and literature are in the hands of its enemies. It refuses to perceive that the ground on which it stands is slipping from under its feet; that Germany, which, at the call of LUTHER, accepted the infallible Book in place of the self-styled infallible Church, has now rejected the Book, and that the new reformation, which reforms Christianity out of existence, is spreading all over the Protestant world. The result will be not the permanent triumph of Rationalism, but a Roman Catholic revival which will make that Church far stronger than she has been at any time since the Reformation. When men clearly see that Protestantism is a failure, they will accept the infallible Church rather than the empty sentimentalism of RENAN.

Instead of encouraging adventurers to call the Pope bad names, the Protestant ministers should aim to prevent Rome from reaping the harvest which Rationalism is preparing for her. They need to show the young men of the coming generation that they will not be shut up to a choice between Rome and Reason; that orthodox Protestantism has a defense against Rationalism as impregnable as is its defense against Rome. There is no time to be lost in throwing pebbles at the Pope while Rationalism is summoning the garrison to surrender. If the defense is made good, there is nothing to fear from the Pope, but if Rationalism conquers, it is the Pope who will quietly secure the spoils of victory.

It is almost unwelcome news that the rhythmical title, HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & Co., is to appear no more on the title-page of so many of the best books published in Boston, and that Mr. JAMES R. OSGOOD, whose genial qualities have greatly endeared him to the trade and to authors generally, is to be known henceforth only as the publisher of heliotypes and other art works, under the firm name of JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. Years ago this house was known as TICKNOR & Co., then as TICKNOR & FIELDS, then as FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., then as JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co., then as HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & Co., and henceforth it is to be HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co., a prominent business man in this City, Mr. LAWSON VALENTINE, making the "Co." part of the new house. Other leading publishing houses in Boston and in this City have kept the old firm name, whatever might be the changes in the *personnel* of the house, and it cannot be denied that they have gained immensely thereby. Mr. HOUGHTON, who came naturally to the head of the house when HURD & HOUGHTON consolidated with JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co., a year or more ago, now bids fair to hold his own as the most active and perhaps leading publisher in New-England. He is a man rising 50 years of age, and has worked his way, after graduation from a Vermont College, through the printing-office, by indomitable industry, by improving the standard in the manufacture of books, and by unusual business tact and sagacity, to the high position in which he now stands. He has sometimes put his name on the title-page of a dull book, but never has he indorsed a book which had a bad tendency, either in literature or morals.

The exceptional popularity of some songs cannot always be accounted for on any theory of merit or even "taking" qualities in the music. Frequently neither the composer nor the publisher is able to foresee or to calculate with any degree of certainty before publication, whether a given composition will make a hit, prove a failure, or turn out mediocre. Some interesting facts on this subject are given by the London correspondent of the *Boston Review*. When the well-known concert singer, "Stephen Adams," (Mr. MAYBRICK,) took the manuscript of "Nancy Lee" to Mr. JOHN BOOSEY, he offered to sell the ballad for $30, but the offer was "declined, with thanks." Afterward, at the earnest solicitation of the author, the publisher agreed to print the song and give the former half of the profits. The success of the piece was instantaneous, and its popularity immense. Six months after publication Mr. MAYBRICK received $5,000 for his share of the profits. The entire profits to the present time are estimated at $20,000, and the piece is still "moving." A similar case is that of the song "Jack's Yarn." The composer, Mr. LOUIS DIEHL, sold the manuscript for a sum not exceeding $150 to the bass singer, Signor FOLI, who, within a few weeks, found a publisher, Mr. JEFFERYS, who was willing to give three times that amount for it, besides a royalty of four pence or five pence a copy. The estimated profits of the song have run up to $25,000. Both of these composers were retained to write songs exclusively for Mr. BOOSEY at a large salary. Both have written better ballads than "Nancy Lee" and "Jack's Yarn," but they have met with no particular success. Mr. ARTHUR SULLIVAN's experience has been somewhat similar. His "Meet me once again" and "Sweethearts" have been very popular and profitable, but he has written better ballads that have hardly paid expenses. As a rule, songs by SULLIVAN or by COWEN meet with safe sales. But, according to the writer already cited, more than 99 per cent. of the ballads published are drugs in the market, while more than half of them do not pay the cost of printing. The price paid to the composer for a new ballad ranges from $50 to $250, the common average being $150. In addition to this, he usually receives a royalty of a penny to three pence on every copy sold beyond 1,000. The author of the words also comes in for a share, generally getting from $5 to $25 for his lines. The popularity of a ballad is often secured by its being sung in public by a favorite singer, such as SIMS REEVES, SANTLEY, ARTHUR LLOYD, or Miss STERLING. Indeed, singers are often paid a royalty to sing certain songs. The value of this kind of advertising was appreciated by the well-known publishing house of BOOSEY when the "Ballad Concerts" were organized. The people go to these entertainments chiefly to hear REEVES, or SANTLEY, or Miss STERLING sing a favorite composition. But they are also obliged to listen to a number of BOOSEY's copyrighted ballads, which are skillfully sandwiched on the programme with more attractive music.

ARMINIUS VAMBERY, who has gained wide reputation as a traveler and philologist, though barely 48, has drawn large audiences to his lectures on Central Asia, delivered in London. Born on one of the islands in the Danube, within the boundaries of Hungary, he was a student at Pesth, and only 16, when the revolution of 1848 occurred. He threw himself with great ardor into the national cause, took part in the siege of Comorn, and received there a severe wound in the leg, which made him permanently lame. When Austria had triumphed, he owed his life, in the midst of her severe repression, to his youth and his wound. He then quitted his country for Turkey, and studied the Oriental languages at Constantinople until he had mastered them. While there he conceived the idea of seeking for the cradle of the Magyar race in Central Asia, and set out on his wanderings. He claims to have been the first European to travel through Turkestan, where every stranger was either murdered or sold into slavery. He escaped all dangers by donning the disguise of a dervish and joining a throng of native pilgrims. He passed through the Deserts of the Oxus to Khiva; thence, by Bokhara, to Samarcand; visited the sacred city of Meshid and other strange places, and at last returned to Constantinople with one of his companions, a genuine dervish, who was induced to accompany him under the impression that VAMBERY would conduct him to Mecca. He was received by the Emir of Bokhara and other Eastern dignitaries without exciting the least suspicion. Although necessarily prevented by his peculiar position from making instrumental observations for geographical purposes, he had excellent opportunities to observe the customs and peculiarities and study the language of the peoples he encountered. He has published various works on Central Asia, Persia, and Bokhara, which have been translated into several languages, and had a very wide sale. Within a few *years much doubt has been thrown upon the* authenticity of VAMBERY's narratives, especially by our countryman, EUGENE SCHUYLER, who has traveled since in the same region, and pointed out some remarkable mistakes and incongruities on the part of the Hungarian. VAMBERY has been for some time, and is still, we believe, Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Pesth. His fame has been great for one so young, but it seems to have been affected somewhat by what have been mentioned as very damaging revelations.

Although we have not, nor are we likely to have for years, any accurate statistics of the population of the interior of Africa, there is very little doubt that we have greatly underrated it. Much important information has lately been gathered on the subject, especially concerning the distribution and density of the inhabitants of that far-off land. In the great lake district, for instance, there are territories as thickly settled as many European States, relatively small areas possessing millions of people. The negro regions are by far the most populous, while the desert portions are the reverse. A French geographical society gives the estimated figures of various subdivisions of that continent as follows: In the Soudan, the population is 80,000,000, or about 58 persons per square mile. The Town of Bida, on the Niger, for example, contains fully 90,000 inhabitants. East Africa is rated at 30,000,000, and Equatorial Africa at some 40,000,000 souls. A late authority on ethnology sets down the negroes as numerically 130,000,000; the Hamites, 30,000,000; the Bantas, 18,000,000; the Foolahs, 8,000,000; the Nubians, 1,500,000; the Hottentots, 50,000—making a total of 172,550,000. These figures—only approximate, of course—are considered too low both by German and British geographers, the former estimating the population as high as 200,000,000. Much hope has been repeatedly expressed of the future of Africa, which is rich in mineral products, and capable of maintaining a prosperous commerce with other parts of the globe. Along the coasts and caravan roads the chief trade has been, and continues to be in slaves. It is thought that recent effort will yet do much toward abating the odious traffic, as the natives are capable of something better. Many of the tribes are above the condition of savages. They have fixed habitations, though merely mud-huts, defended by stockades, and have some laws or customs favorable to commerce. Among several tribes the native merchant is greatly esteemed, and his property is safe even during war. The land is cultivated; the inhabitants wear dyed cotton clothes; gold and iron are ingeniously manufactured, and a certain kind of intelligence seems to be very slowly spreading. What Africa most needs is free commercial intercourse with the outer world, and that must arrive. Who knows but that, in the coming cycles, the highest civilization may not be found where the first civilization arose?

It is remarkable that the men usually selected for the office of Viceroy of Ireland are those who do not possess an acre of Irish property. This was the case with the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, with Lord SPENCER, and is so now with Lord COWPER. Lord COWPER promises to prove an excellent selection, and Mr. GLADSTONE is very fortunate in getting him to take the position. He is the son of the late Lady PALMERSTON's eldest son by her first marriage, is 45, and graduated at Oxford a first class in the School of Law and Modern History. The COWPERS owe their rise to a lawyer who became Lord Chancellor, and was grand-uncle of the poet COWPER, but they had long before that been a family of good standing. Lord COWPER possesses an agglomeration of wealth which has devolved on him largely through accident. Both his great-uncles, successively Viscounts MELBOURNE, having died childless, their property, some $100,000 a year, devolved on their sister, Lady PALMERSTON, and passed at her death to Lord COWPER, who will, besides, inherit a great estate in right of his mother, co-heiress of her father, the late Earl DE GREY, and consequently first cousin to the new Viceroy of India, Lord RIPON. Lord COWPER is married to a daughter of Lord NORTHAMPTON, but has no children, which, in the case of a Viceroy's wife, is no misfortune, inasmuch as she can devote all the more time to the representative functions of the office, which fall quite as much on her as on her husband. A romantic story attaches to Lady COWPER, who is a most attractive character. The late Lord ST. MAUR, eldest son of the Duke of SOMERSET, fell passionately in love with her, but the sentiment was not reciprocated. Ultimately he formed relations with a person beneath him in position, entirely on account of her extraordinary resemblance to Lady COWPER, and dying, under very painful circumstances, his children by this lady are understood to have been adopted by his mother, the whilom "Queen of Beauty," and only survivor of the famous SHERIDAN sisters. Lord COWPER, who was made a Knight of the Garter by his step-grandfather, has at least $250,000 a year to spend, so that Dublin society may look forward to seeing "the thing deuced well done." The new Viceroy is an exceptionally well-read, well-informed man. His chief abode is in Hertfordshire, where his near neighbor is Lord SALISBURY, and notwithstanding political divergences, these Hertfordshire magnates are on very friendly terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"Romeo and Juliet" was played at this theatre last night before a very large audience, which was also distinguished by its enthusiasm. The representation was, though weak in some of its details, unexpectedly strong in a few of its most important features, Mr. Compton's Romeo being especially noticeable. The play brought forward Miss Neilson again in the Shakespearean part with which her name was first identified, both in England and this country—a part which she has, indeed, substantially made her own.

It should be declared once more, in the notice of this performance, that Miss Neilson's growth as an artist, as an earnest, intelligent interpreter of Shakespeare is very marked. Her Juliet is now, more than ever before, a consistent, energetic, and unwontedly truthful impersonation; it is not hampered, as in former days, by self-consciousness, and its passion is at once more restrained and sustained. Its weaknesses are still apparent; but these do not really mar its noble proportions, which are boldly and picturesquely outlined. Miss Neilson's acting in this complex and arduous character is a rare blending of modesty, energy, and passion; and it is equally notable for good taste and clear intelligence. The actress's conception is in most respects a faithful one; and her execution is, whether viewed technically or imaginatively, strikingly fine. It is a singular fact, however, that in the potion scene—which is now given without cuts—Miss Neilson is at once strongest and weakest; to her climax in this scene objection can and should be made, for this climax sacrifices truth to a mere theatrical effect, recalling to some degree one of the abominable innovations of the celebrated Stella Colas. In general, however, this Juliet comes very near to the poet's ideal, and deserves to be classed among the few great performances now to be seen upon the stage. Miss Neilson's voice was not under perfect control last night, and she showed too often the signs of a fatigued breath. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, her readings were, for the most part, delightful both to the ear and to the mind.

Mr. Compton's Romeo was a surprisingly good performance—somewhat too evenly good, perhaps, yet thoroughly fine at a few points. In the duel scene with Tybalt, his words and actions were full of a sudden fiery vehemence which roused the audience. His delivery was throughout marked by pure taste and a delicate poetic sense. In short, though Mr. Compton's Malvolio proved him to be an excellent comedian, his Posthumus led one to expect little more than a passable Romeo; as it was, his performance was above respectability.

Two others in the cast call for mention, namely, Mr. F. W. Sanger, the Mercutio, and Mr. H. A. Weaver, Sr., the Friar Lawrence. Mr. Sanger's Mercutio was, in spite of somewhat unsteady legs and over-careful gesticulation, well conceived and, in a measure, well acted. He did not play this brilliant part—the difficulties of which, like those of Hotspur, are underestimated—as though it belonged to low comedy; his was at least a gallant and knightly Mercutio. It is a long while since we have had a really fine representative of the character.

"As You Like It" will be produced this evening, with Miss Neilson as Rosalind and Mr. Compton as Orlando. "Twelfth Night" will be played again next Saturday, and it is likely that "The Hunchback" will be put on next week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Maurice Grau's *brief* season of *French* opera was successfully begun last night at the Academy of Music with a performance of "Mignon" in its original form. The representation did not vary essentially from those of the late season at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, and was given with the spirit and vivacity that have distinguished all the performances of Mr. Grau's excellent company. The cast was: Mignon, Mlle. Paola-Marié; Philine, Mlle. Leroux-Bouvard; Frederic, Mlle. Angèle; Wilhelm Meister, M. Capoul, with MM. Juteau, Jouard, and other members of the troupe in the subordinate parts. Mlle. Paola-Marié's Mignon has been generally recognized as one of the very best of her personations. Her skill as an actress is a conspicuously meritorious feature in the varied scenes in which the heroine appears, and her delivery of the beautiful music of this rôle shows that she has the genuine artistic appreciation of a musician. She was in excellent voice last night, and never sang more acceptably since she first won the favor of the public last Fall. Mlle. Leroux-Bouvard, in the very difficult rôle of Philine, which taxes the power of any soprano, was brilliant and effective, and Mlle. Angèle was, as usual, a fascinating Frederic. M. Capoul's Wilhelm Meister is a part in which he is particularly good. Last night he sang with his former power and with much less of the objectionable effeminacy that marred so much of his work of the last season. He was the Capoul of former days in his singing, and was no less graceful and elegant in his acting than heretofore. The performance was given with commendable smoothness, the minor parts being in competent hands, and the chorus and orchestra, though not particularly strong, were efficient.

To-night, Herold's charming opera, "Le Pre aux Clercs," will be performed for the benefit of the Belgian Benevolent Society, with Mlle. Leroux-Bouvard, Mlle. Angèle, and M. Capoul in the cast. This opera, which has been rarely heard in New-York, is one of the best in the répertoire of Mr. Grau's company, and, it is understood, will be heard by an unusually large and fashionable audience.

MR. BURBANK'S POLYTECHNIC.

Mr. Burbank's entertaining powers are well enough known in New-York to make everybody who goes to see him feel sure of spending a pleasant evening. His new and novel entertainment, "Burbank's Polytechnic," was opened in Chickering Hall last evening before a fair-sized audience, Mr. Burbank being ably assisted by Mr. Carlos Florentine, Miss Nellie Fargis, and Mr. F. De Leanhodny. Mr. Florentine began the performance with a song—"Jack's Yarn"—with which he won an encore. Mr. Burbank's recitation of an act from "Rip Van Winkle," following Jefferson's pattern, was capitally done, as everything is that Mr. Burbank undertakes, in a humorous or pathetic vein. Miss Nellie Fargis gave a piano solo, and Mr. De Leanhodny brought wonderful music out of a zither, playing "The Turk's Dream" and the "Mocking Bird." Then followed two Westminster Abbey scenes, with the chimes in one and the chorus and organ in the other. The great feature of the entertainment was the recitation and illustration of Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner," Mr. Burbank giving the recitation, and the illustrating being done with a stereopticon, and 39 views by Doré. Mr. Florentine's next song, "The Toreador," was illustrated with Wagner's picture of an antique bull-fight, and before he sang "Scots Wha Hae," a colossal head of Robert Burns was shown, and a fac-simile of the original draft of the song. Mr. Burbank closed the entertainment with a fine recitation of "Tam O'Shanter," illustrated with six handsome colored pictures by Faed. The whole performance was well calculated to please, and Mr. Burbank will no doubt enjoy a successful season.

HERRMANN AT HAVERLY'S.

Haverly's Fourteenth-street Theatre was last night devoted to a parlor entertainment, which delighted a large audience. The main feature of the entertainment was the performance of Prof. Herrmann, the prestidigitateur, who made his reappearance in this country, after an absence of two years, during which he has traveled all over the world. It was the same Herrmann who has furnished so many pleasant evenings to the theatre-goers of this City, and he was greeted as an old and tried friend should be. He is assisted on the stage by the same bright and graceful little lady who has aided him in past seasons, and she, too, was recognized by the audience as an old friend. The Professor's performance last evening did not introduce any tricks new to a Metropolitan gathering, but the old ones with which his name and fame are identified were produced with an easy grace of action and a lightness of finger which invested them with an air of mystery so complete that they really seemed to lose none of their charm by being old and well known. There was the usual hat-trick, by which cards, lanterns, rabbits, and paper ribbons were produced by the cart-load, the mysterious handkerchiefs [illegible] forth large globes filled with water, in which gold

fish were swimming as naturally as though they were not the production of music, the cockatoos were cooked, and the white doves appeared with the letter rings around their necks, and the wonderful decapitation trick was performed, to the horror of the more timid of the ladies. Prof. Hermann was called before the curtain three times, and the applause which greeted him was ample evidence that he has not lost his hold upon the public. He sustains the burden of the evening's entertainment, furnishing three of the five parts into which it is divided. In addition to his sleight-of-hand tricks, the very clever ventriloquist, Val Vose, furnishes 20 minutes of amusement by the introduction of his "Merry Old Folks," and the supple Lorellas give specimens of grotesque dancing and wonderful contortions. To-morrow evening, the Ombri brothers, pantomimists, will make their first appearance in this country, in connection with Hermann.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Franz Rummel's fourth matinée recital will be given this afternoon at Steinway Hall. The programme is fully up to the standard of the previous concerts.

Two operettas are to be given to-night at the theatre of the Union League Club—viz.: the "Statue Bride," and "The Spectre of Tappington." The entertainment, which also includes a short concert, is under the patronage of a number of well-known ladies of the City, and promises to be an enjoyable affair.

A testimonial concert and performance of opera, in honor of Signor Brignoli, has been arranged to take place at Chickering Hall on the evening of May 26. This tribute to an artist who has for years afforded so much pleasure to the lovers of opera and Italian music, is well deserved. Many of the best-known amateurs and musical enthusiasts have already interested themselves in making the concert a success. "Don Pasquale" will be given by Signor Brignoli, Signor Fapini, and others not yet named, with the aid of an orchestra, scenery, and costumes. There will also be a miscellaneous concert, in which, it is understood, several eminent amateurs will assist. Signor Brignoli and the distinguished artists who have offered to join in making the concert a prominent event of this musical season.

ATTACKING THE SOMERSET RING.

A NEW AND SATISFACTORY GRAND JURY AT WORK—JUDGE MAGIE'S CHARGE.

SOMERSET, N. J., May 3.—The new Grand Jury appeared in the court-room this morning, and, much to the surprise of the public, consisted of 24 excellent men. The foreman is the Hon. Charles Place, of Plainfield, a prominent Republican, and a man of the highest integrity. It seems that Sheriff Van Liew came to his senses this week under the strictures upon his conduct made by THE TIMES and one of the local papers, and had determined to choose a satisfactory jury. It is no wonder that the Sheriff became disgusted with the "Ring," for he has always been a good Republican, and it was humiliating to find the Democratic press and the journals under Ring influence supporting him in his unwise course. THE TIMES was the only paper that commented severely upon the Sheriff, and while it drew down the wrath of Cary, Vegeto and Co., it commanded the best sentiments of the community in its favor. The charge of Judge Magie was an exceedingly able one. While it was largely the same in tenor as was his previous charge to the spurious jury, he added one very important admonition. He instructed the jurymen that the payment of money to the County by an officer charged with corruption and embezzlement would not prevent such officer being indicted. This was a direct reference to John Y. Vegeto, the County Collector, who gave his clerk for over $6,000 to the county a few days ago, in order to avoid indictment for deficiencies and discrepancies in his accounts. It was difficult to restrain applause when the Judge delivered that part of his charge. Nothing could shake the testimony to the honest citizenship this statement that payment did not condone the offense. A challenge was presented to the array by John Schomp, in calling himself an *outlaw series*, and presenting the challenge on behalf of the Township committee in jail. The Judge promptly overruled the challenge, as it was evidently only introduced for the purpose of delay.

The Grand Jury began its work this afternoon, and the Investigating Committee, which rendered no damaging report against Cary and the Ring, went before that body to-day. Its evidence will be very damaging to Cary and his colleagues. On the whole the public feel inclined to take courage over the result of the new summoning, and on every hand this evening expectations of hopefulness may be heard from the best citizens.

KILLED BY AN INSANE BROTHER.

THE MURDER OF J. R. GOODWIN, OF BROOKVILLE, IND.—SHOT DOWN WITHOUT WARNING.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—A terrible tragedy was enacted this evening at Brookville, Ind., resulting in the death of J. R. Goodwin, President of the Brookville Bank and a delegate to the Methodist Quadrennial Conference, now in session in this city. Mr. Goodwin returned to his home Saturday evening, to spend Sunday with his family, having been present at the organization of the Conference Saturday morning. A day or two before, his brother Robert, who had been confined for four years in the Indianapolis Insane Asylum, returned to Brookville, having been discharged as cured. Early on his arrival he met Charles F. Goodwin, son of the murdered man, and remarked to him that he intended to get even with the men who had put him in the asylum. Nothing was thought of the threat until this evening, when he met Mr. Goodwin, President and shot him with a revolver, inflicting a wound that resulted in death in about an hour. The man who committed the deed was a Brigadier-General in the Army, and was Provost Marshal at Nashville for two years. Since the war he has led a dissipated life, resulting, finally, in insanity, which caused his removal to the Indianapolis Asylum, where he was kept as a boarder, free from special restraints. He is about 45 years old, a lawyer, unmarried, and lived formerly in Indianapolis. The man who was killed was one of the foremost men in this part of the country, owner of the bank of which he was President, and the chief supporter of the Brookville Methodist Episcopal Church. A brother of his, who is also a member of the Methodist Conference, from Louisville, I received news of the tragedy to-night, too late to take a train for Brookville. The affair has produced great excitement in the city where it occurred. Gen. Goodwin has been apprehended.

RAPID TRANSIT FROM YONKERS.

THE COMMISSIONERS CONSIDERING THE PLANS FOR THE PROPOSED LINE.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 3.—The Yonkers Rapid Transit Commissioners held a meeting last evening, in the office of J. W. Alexander, their attorney. After much discussion, a resolution was adopted authorizing the company which is to be formed for the construction of the road, to acquire the necessary land, and to use the public streets to a width of 50 feet. The road will be about two miles in length, extending from Getty-square to the south line of the City of Yonkers, about one-half of which will be elevated. From this line it runs to the New-York City and Northern Railroad, by way of the Metropolitan Road, thence over the Harlem River at Macomb's Dam bridge, where the new bridge is constructing, connecting with the Sixth-avenue line, and so to the lower end of the City. The Commissioners adjourned at a late hour, having considered, but not adopted, the plans and specifications for building the road. At their next meeting they will determine upon the rates of fare, capital stock, commissions, bonds and rates, and time within which the road shall be built.

WINE MERCHANT BÉJOT'S ARREST.

Alfred F. Béjot, a Frenchman, was arrested on a bench warrant last evening by Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, who lodged him in the Central Office for the night. The complaint against Béjot is Julien Le Cocq, Resident Secretary of La Caisse Générale Insurance Company, of Paris, whose office is at No. 32 Pine-street. The officers said that the charge against their prisoner was false pretenses. Béjot boards at No. 44 West Washington-place with his wife, who is a fashionable dressmaker. He formerly kept a wine store at No. 46 South Fifth-avenue. A fire, which broke out there last Christmas, destroyed the fixtures and the greater portion of his stock, and since that time Béjot has been idle. In the fire French money last evening, it was thought that Béjot's arrest was a sequel to the fire.

BRUTALITY IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE.

Coroner Herrmann yesterday took testimony in the case of Mrs. Catharine Gattery, the woman who is alleged to have been beaten to death by her husband, Nicholas Gattery, during a quarrel at their residence, No. 328 East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, on the 3d inst. Alice Canty, a tenant of the same house, testified that Gattery had left his wife in their apartments, and that subsequently Mrs. Gattery came out of the room and started to go down stairs. She did not say that Gattery had beaten her, and thinking that she had fainted, he went down the stairs. She was picked up in a corner on the landing below. Mrs. Gattery died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning. Gattery was arrested last night by Detectives Ward and Hall, and yesterday afternoon held for the Coroner's jury.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATION

PROTESTING AGAINST A NEW TAX MEASURE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN BANKING INSTITUTIONS BEFORE THE GOVERNOR—THE AMENDMENTS WHICH THEY PROPOSE—OTHER BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, May 3.—The representatives of several foreign banking institutions having business in this State, and which are excited about the taxing bill now in the hands of Gov. Cornell, came to this city to-day, and were heard this afternoon by the Governor, in the Executive chamber. There were present Walter Watson, agent of the Bank of Montreal; George Hague, of the Merchants' Bank of Canada; Mr. Robert, of the Credit Lyonnais; J. G. Harper, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; John P. Kingsford, of the Bank of British North America, and George De Forest Lord and Amasa A. Redfield as counsel. Upon meeting the Governor, Mr. Hague made a brief statement of the objections to the bill, generally protesting against it on the ground that it would be unfair and unequal. Mr. Lord made a more extended argument. He pointed out what were considered the defective parts of the bill, and said it would be impossible under it to establish any basis upon which to assess the proposed tax. The banks had considered several plans to which they were willing to submit, but they did not have them drafted at present. Gov. Cornell suggested that the representatives of the banks should prepare their suggestions and submit them to the Legislature. Mr. Redfield made an address, in which he compared the agents of foreign banking institutions to commission merchants to whom goods were sent to be sold. They merely had money sent to them to be sold to the highest bidder. As the commission merchant was not taxed for being an agent, the agents of foreign banks should not be taxed.

Upon Gov. Cornell's suggestion that they should prepare their plans and let him have a sketch of them, the delegation withdrew, returning later in the afternoon. In the meantime, Gov. Cornell sent for Senator Winslow, Chairman of the Joint Tax Committee. When the sketches of the amendments proposed were submitted, Gov. Cornell gave them to Senator Winslow, in order that he might be prepared to act upon them. Two propositions that the banks were willing to abide by were presented. One is for a tax at the rate of one-tenth of 1 per cent on all loans made for an average period of one year, and the other was that all other loans should bear a tax based on the amount of loans made. In order to carry out these suggestions, Senator Winslow consented to introduce a concurrent resolution, recalling the bill from the Governor for amendment. He introduced the resolution to-night, when Senator Forster objected to its consideration, and it went over until to-morrow. It must be considered to-morrow or the bill will fail by limitation of time, as the Governor certainly will not sign it in its present form.

The Assembly went into third readings and passed a large number of bills. The only interesting action was the killing of Senator Murtha's bill compelling all insurance companies, regardless of the capital invested, to deposit $100,000 with the Insurance Department before being allowed to do business. It was defeated because it was feared it would wipe out of existence a large number of small insurance organizations that have done useful and commendable work.

The committee appointed by the "champagne caucus" at the Delavan on Thursday night, has not yet been called upon to hold any meeting. Several members who have been depended upon to act harmoniously with this committee in assisting Gen. Arthur, have openly declared that they do not consider themselves at all bound to support any plan brought forward. It now seems that there was an understanding that any bill produced must be submitted to a joint caucus of the Republicans of both houses before it shall be formally introduced. The caucus committee has not yet been asked to call a caucus.

MR. FAIRMAN'S POSITION.

A LETTER EXPRESSING HIS VIEWS UPON OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE WITH LEGISLATION.

ALBANY, May 3.—Superintendent Fairman, of the Insurance Department, who has already frankly declared that he would "have nothing to do with Albany politics" while in the position to which he was appointed by Gov. Cornell, has recently written a letter expressing his views as to the propriety of interference with the Legislature when insurance measures are under consideration. The letter is as follows:

ALBANY, April 30, 1880.

P. Notman, Esq., Chairman of Committee on Law and Legislation, care Niagara Fire Insurance Co., No. 101 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Referring to that portion of your letter addressed to Mr. Deputy Superintendent McCall touching insurance legislation, I beg to say that the policy of this department will be not to interfere in any way with any matter pending in the Legislature. Whatever there is needed that will remedy defects in the present law, and which is brought to my attention, I shall give the same careful consideration and make such recommendations in my report relative thereto as shall appear to me to be proper.

CHARLES G. FAIRMAN, Superintendent.

A BOSTON MERCHANT INDICTED.

The April Grand Jury of the County and City of New-York found an indictment for obtaining goods by false pretenses against John C. Loring, who formerly did business on Tremont-row and Pemberton-square, Boston. Mr. Loring, who for 28 years was one of the most prominent dry goods merchants in that city, failed in December last, and subsequently left for parts unknown. On the 22d of October preceding he had called on Messrs. Bates, Reed & Cooley, the Broadway dry goods firm, and represented to them that his stock was worth $17,000, and that he owned other property besides. On these representations he obtained from Bates, Reed & Cooley goods to the amount of $1,446, but when the bill fell due the New-York firm found that Loring's stock was mortgaged for its full value to the Boston Loan Company. Loring's whereabouts are unknown, and no bench warrant has as yet been issued for his apprehension. In 1872 Loring was arrested and lodged in Ludlow-street Jail for having obtained goods by false pretenses from E. S. Jaffray & Co., of this City, but his brother, Mr. A. N. Loring, a Washington-street dry goods merchant, settled the claim and procured his release.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT MEETINGS.

The Ninth District Republican Association met last evening in the Bleecker Building, and passed a resolution in favor of the proposed amendment to the constitution which authorizes Republican District Associations to have the polls for primaries open at 5 o'clock in the afternoon instead of at 7 in the evening. The First District Association, at its meeting last evening, passed a similar resolution. The Twenty-second District Republican Association has adopted new by-laws. According to the new form of application for membership, the applicant is required to declare that he is a Republican, a voter, and a resident of the district; that he will support the Republican Party, that he will submit to the decisions of the executive committee of the association and of the Union Central Committee, and will honestly sustain all nominations made by the Republican Party through its legally-constituted conventions, and that he will not become a member of any nominating committee or body which does not recognize the authority of the association.

A FIVE-YEAR OLD SELLING PAPERS.

The attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was directed yesterday to the case of a child, aged 5 years, who, clothed in a few thin rags, has for some time past spent her evenings selling papers near Fulton Ferry. Last night Officer Olhafil found her on the outskirts of the market endeavoring to dispose of evening papers, and seeking to awaken the sympathies of foot passengers by informing them that a girl had stolen nearly all of her little stock. Her only clothing was a small wrapper, scarcely reaching to the knees. She said her name was Minnie Golden; that her father was an unemployed longshoreman, living at No. 774½ Rosevelt-street; that her mother's drunken was poor, and that she herself was obliged to go out every evening to sell papers. Questioned by the child, she did not mention a disposing of her papers until after midnight. Olhafil took the child to Macon Webb, of the Central Office, and then informed her parents of her whereabouts.

AN AUSTRIAN FRIGATE IN PORT.

The Austrian steam-frigate Salda arrived here yesterday afternoon, and came to anchor in the North River above the Battery. She sailed from Washington March 30, and called at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 16th of last month. Capt. John Yezel commands the Salda, which mounts 16 guns and carries a complement of 320 officers and seamen. There are 8 cadets on board, who will probably visit the Navy-yard in a body within a few days. The Austrian Consul will visit the frigate during her stay here. When she had come to anchor, and while her yards were yet swarming with seamen furling the sails, she fired a salute of 21 guns. People in the vicinity were at first surprised that the salute was not returned from Governor's Island. But some 30 minutes later, the artillery officers having presumably sent out for a supply of powder in the meantime, Castle William answered the Austrian's salute with spirit, the guns being fired in rapid succession.

WEST POINT ON TRIAL.

WHAT AN ARMY OFFICER SAYS OF THE WHITTAKER TRIAL AND CORRECTED SUBJECTS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 3.—The trial of Cadet Whittaker, or rather West Point, appears destined to attract the attention of the public, notwithstanding the Presidential fever is at its height. Especially is this true among the colored people, who are watching the progress of the trial with great interest, and "Whittaker" has been the text of many a discourse in colored congregations in their churches. Army officers care to say little about the matter, but one was met a few days ago, on the cars, who, after endeavoring to evade a direct reply, finally gave expression to his views on this topic of interest. The officer referred to is of high rank, of large experience and expanded views; he served with distinction during the late war, and has been in service nearly 20 years. What he says of West Point must be read with interest, from the fact that he gives some information regarding it not generally known.

This officer expressed himself substantially as follows: "The case of Cadet Whittaker is receiving far more attention than it deserves, and is only important in showing a general discontent with West Point methods. As to what I think of them, I have only to say that, while I have a great admiration for many West Point officers, I think the policy of the Academy for a number of years has been unwise; unwise, that is, in its exclusiveness. For years no new blood or brain has ever been introduced into the government of or instruction at West Point. It may be a surprise to many, but it is nevertheless true, that since the establishment of the Academy, in 1802, only one instructor from among the civilians of the Army has ever been detailed there. At present there are only West Point graduates in charge. The Academy has always been an immensely expensive institution, extravagantly so, I suspect, just because it runs in old ruts, and it will run deeper and deeper in old ruts until new men take hold. I believe that civilians like Gen. Terry or Col. Otis, of the Twentieth Infantry, could conduct the institution for a third less. Gen. Schofield is a good administrator, but he is hidebound, like the rest, and cannot bring himself to break away from old methods.

"In the present case, Gen. Schofield seems to have lost his head. The publication of his laudatory order to the Cadets was the most indiscreet thing a man of his rank could do. It discounts Gen. Scott's "Hearty plate of soup letter." His appointing a court to investigate Whittaker is incomprehensible. What has the poor darkey done that he should be investigated? He has virtually put the Academy on trial before the world. Some officers, all graduates of West Point. What will the public care for their decision? If somebody or something had to be investigated, why were not three officers from civil life sent there to investigate the whole business? I think, however, that it would be a misfortune if West Point should come to grief, on account of this matter. Military science should be taught somewhere in the United States, and why not there? If the administration is bad, the remedy is not to abolish the college, but the administration is to be blamed for its policy, and for that matter always has been, to keep the administration of the Army in their own hands. All the General officers of the Army, with only two exceptions, are graduates of the Military Academy. Only two out of seventeen are civilians, and one of these is a doctor, the surgeon-General, although more than two-thirds of the officers of the Army are from civil life, promoted from the volunteer service. The Army Register shows that of 2,000 graduates at West Point are in either the Engineer Corps or among the Inspector-Generals. In the Adjutant-General's Department there are only three civilian officers and four in the Ordnance Department. Why, even the Quartermaster-General, the Paymaster-General, and the Commissary-General, are all West Pointers. Why should this be so? Does West Point turn out the best business men?

"I consider the institution necessary for the education of officers. As I am not myself a graduate of that Academy, I think I can speak impartially. I believe it would have been of great advantage to me to have had a military education, as I believe it is to all officers. In answering inquiries regarding West Point, and of the mistaken policy of its administration, I speak not unkindly, but with regret."

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

ALBANY, May 3.—Cox F. Young, of Honesdale, Penn.; Theodore Voorhees and E. F. Bullard, of Troy, N. Y.; Isaac V. Baker, of Comstock's; James Roosevelt, George L. Haight, and James C. Hartt, of New-York, with Charles D. Hammond, J. White Strong, Charles W. Wentz, and Henry F. Marcy, of Albany, and others, are named as Directors of the Mechanicsville and Fort Edward Railroad. The capital is placed at $100,000. The company has the property and franchises of the Schuylerville and Upper Hudson Railroad, which was sold under foreclosure, and will maintain and operate that road.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In the House of Representatives to-day a bill was introduced by Mr. Henkle, of Maryland, reorganizing and incorporating anew the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, in the event of the sale of the franchises and effects of the company under certain mortgages.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 3.—In the case of Stevens and others against the Louisville Railroad Company, Gen. Humes opened the argument to-day. Mr. Charles O'Conor, of New-York, arrived to-day, and will deliver the last speech next week in behalf of the bondholders.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 3.—At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad to-day, Thomas Rigby was re-elected President, and Frederick Wolfe, of Montgomery, Ala.; George S. Obear, of Macon, Ga., and R. Richardson, of Jackson, Miss., were added to the Directory.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Mayor Harrison to-night vetoed the ordinance, which allows the Western Indiana Railway to enter the city. After long discussion, the Council sustained the veto.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 3.—Patrick McNulty, a laborer in Pawtucket, was killed by the caving in of an embankment there to-day.

UTICA, N. Y., May 3.—About 9 o'clock this evening the main shaft of the locomotive E. C. Priest, drawing the Utica and Albany accommodation west, broke one mile west of Frankfort. The locomotive was turned upside down near an embankment, and the engineer, James Jacobs, and fireman, John Charles, of Utica, crawled from under the wreck unhurt. The passengers were well shaken up, but all escaped injury. Portions of the train were slightly damaged. The passenger tracks were blockaded, and the Atlantic express was delayed over an hour.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

SHARRIGHT, N. J., May 3.—Wreckers have saved the cargo of the German bark Melitior, which was wrecked on April 30, and the vessel is now being stripped.

CRANBERRY INLET, N. J., May 3.—The schooner Goodenough, ashore since April 30, was floated last night by her own crew and proceeded to her destination apparently unharmed. She lost her deckload.

BOSTON, May 3.—The schooner Boston, from Kennebeck for Fredericksburg, with a cargo of ice, encountered a heavy gale from the north-west on May 1, causing a leak of 1,100 strokes per hour, and carried away jib-stay and shrouds. She will discharge and repair the leak.

THE TELEPHONE AT LONG RANGE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 3.—Telephonic connection was established, Sunday afternoon, between this point and Greenville, S. C., a distance of 110 miles, and, after some little delay, necessary to adjust the instruments so as long a circuit, conversation in an ordinary tone of voice was carried on without difficulty. Music from a church organ and an Italian music-box played here was distinctly heard in Greenville. The circuit was made on a regular telegraph wire and at much disadvantage, as the poles supported several other lines.

NEW-ORLEANS TAXES.

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FUNERAL OF GEN. HEINTZELMAN.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The funeral of Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman took place from his residence, to-day, at 9 o'clock this morning. The remains were escorted to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad depot by a battalion of Marines and a battalion of the Second Artillery; an officer, a non-commissioned officer, and three privates of the Second Artillery accompanied the body to Buffalo, where the final interment will take place.

BASE-BALL.

ALBANY, May 3.—Albanys, 4; Nationals, 3; characteristic game.

PATERSON AFTER THE RIOT

YOUNG VAN HOUTEN REGARDED AS A TRESPASSER.

CONSTABLE RILEY CORROBORATES DALZELL'S ACCOUNT OF THE SHOOTING—CAREFUL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INQUEST—THE LIGHT GUARD MERCILESSLY CHAFFED BY CITIZENS OF PATERSON.

The riot of Sunday on Garrod Mountain, near Paterson, N. J., was the one theme of conversation in that city yesterday. The citizens deplore the sad occurrence as one that stains the fair fame of their city, and express great mortification that there seemed no way at hand to assert the supremacy of the law, and to quell the mob spirit which on more than one previous occasion has shown a disposition to rule things with a high hand. The failure of the Paterson Light Guards, crack organization, as it was expected to be, to respond to the call of the city and county authorities for assistance, was a profound disappointment to those who had subscribed liberally toward its equipment in the belief that the city was at last to have a military corps of which it might be proud, and which would be at all times and on all occasions ready for any emergency. Whatever justice there may be in the pleas offered by the officers in extenuation for their failure to respond the first time they were called upon for duty, the citizens generally are disposed to indulge in no end of chaffing at the expense of this elegantly-uniformed and equipped organization, and the old soldiers in the battalion are deeply chagrined that they were not suffered to make a better record on Sunday.

After the terrible excitement attending the riot, it is not strange that the sober second thought of the people is asserting itself. In mitigation of the killing of young John Joseph Van Houten it is suggested that he was where he had no business to be on that Sunday morning—trespassing on another man's land, in plain disregard of the owner's remonstrances and threats. As the precise circumstances of the shooting will largely determine the character of the crime committed, Coroner Hurd has called upon the Public Prosecutor, Col. A. B. Woodruff, to assist in conducting the inquest, and as he was unable on account of other engagements to take part himself, the Prosecutor has secured the services of Judge Hopper, of the Paterson District Court, to attend the inquest on the part of the State. Judge Hopper was for many years Public Prosecutor of the county, and was always regarded as one of the shrewdest and most successful men that ever filled the office. There is no doubt that he will elicit from the witnesses all that they may know of the unfortunate affair.

It seems that William Dalzell, who had leased the little farm on Garret Mountain, where the shooting took place, had been repeatedly annoyed by young Van Houten coming his premises and tearing down fences on the way, and for several Sundays past he has gone to the farm armed with gun and pistol and warned persons off. It is stated on good authority that, when Dalzell's son struck young Van Houten, the two clinched, but were separated by Constable Riley. Van Houten seemed to think no more of the affair, and started on after his uncle, who had gone ahead, and to whom he called to wait for him. Some of the other men appeared disappointed at this tame conclusion of what had promised to be a lively fight, and they urged Van Houten to "have it out" with young Dalzell. Others say that the latter followed up his retreating assailant, and again attacked him. It is very important to establish the precise fact on this point, but at present accounts differ materially.

Constable Riley, who was present in the early minutes of the affray, supplies, in his statement, a version of the affair which is strongly corroborative of that given by Dalzell. "About 600 people," the constable says, "were on the mountain as early as 6 o'clock. Dalzell appeared on the ground with his gun. Some young fellows were tearing down his fence and he told them to stop. He said he had left an opening in the fence for them to come through, and that they must not destroy his property. He had no objection to their remaining on the farm provided they did not damage and destroy things. Some young fellows hooted at him and made fun of him. Then his son, who is about 22 years old, got into a quarrel with Van Houten. The father ran to help the boy, and stones were thrown by both sides. Van Houten and young Dalzell were parted, and a minute afterward the old man's gun went off and Van Houten fell. The crowd pelted Dalzell and his son with stones. They ran to an unoccupied house, the crowd pursuing. The men wanted to lynch the old man. A detective and I stood at the door to keep the mob back. Then a shower of rocks as big as tombstands fell on the house as fast as hail-stones, and Dalzell fired one shot from the second-story window, and I think two or three of the mob were wounded. Then the stable in the rear was set on fire and the house was quickly ignited; the detective and I, with Dalzell, ran to a house 100 yards further on, but we were driven out of it."

Constable Riley adds that when following Dalzell to the house, he heard some one behind him tell him to look out, and on turning he saw "Big John" Raymond, a well-known fireman and saloon-keeper, close behind with a revolver in his hand aimed at the fleeing Dalzell. He knocked the weapon up and covered the fugitive's retreat to the house.

It is said by witnesses that when the crowd found that they could not dislodge Dalzell and the Police from the Ferguson house, some of them familiar with the surroundings planned a new mode of attack. On a steep hill just beyond the house is a number of immense boulders, which were left by the Upper Hudson Railroad, which sold under foreclosure, and will maintain and operate that road.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In the House of Representatives to-day a bill was introduced by Mr. Henkle, of Maryland, reorganizing and incorporating anew the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, in the event of the sale of the franchises and effects of the company under certain mortgages.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 3.—In the case of Stevens and others against the Louisville Railroad Company, Gen. Humes opened the argument to-day. Mr. Charles O'Conor, of New-York, arrived to-day, and will deliver the last speech next week in behalf of the bondholders.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 3.—At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad to-day, Thomas Rigby was re-elected President, and Frederick Wolfe, of Montgomery, Ala.; George S. Obear, of Macon, Ga., and R. Richardson, of Jackson, Miss., were added to the Directory.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Mayor Harrison to-night vetoed the ordinance, which allows the Western Indiana Railway to enter the city. After long discussion, the Council sustained the veto.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 3.—Patrick McNulty, a laborer in Pawtucket, was killed by the caving in of an embankment there to-day.

UTICA, N. Y., May 3.—About 9 o'clock this evening the main shaft of the locomotive E. C. Priest, drawing the Utica and Albany accommodation west, broke one mile west of Frankfort. The locomotive was turned upside down near an embankment, and the engineer, James Jacobs, and fireman, John Charles, of Utica, crawled from under the wreck unhurt. The passengers were well shaken up, but all escaped injury. Portions of the train were slightly damaged. The passenger tracks were blockaded, and the Atlantic express was delayed over an hour.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

SHARRIGHT, N. J., May 3.—Wreckers have saved the cargo of the German bark Melitior, which was wrecked on April 30, and the vessel is now being stripped.

CRANBERRY INLET, N. J., May 3.—The schooner Goodenough, ashore since April 30, was floated last night by her own crew and proceeded to her destination apparently unharmed. She lost her deckload.

BOSTON, May 3.—The schooner Boston, from Kennebeck for Fredericksburg, with a cargo of ice, encountered a heavy gale from the north-west on May 1, causing a leak of 1,100 strokes per hour, and carried away jib-stay and shrouds. She will discharge and repair the leak.

THE TELEPHONE AT LONG RANGE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 3.—Telephonic connection was established, Sunday afternoon, between this point and Greenville, S. C., a distance of 110 miles, and, after some little delay, necessary to adjust the instruments so as long a circuit, conversation in an ordinary tone of voice was carried on without difficulty. Music from a church organ and an Italian music-box played here was distinctly heard in Greenville. The circuit was made on a regular telegraph wire and at much disadvantage, as the poles supported several other lines.

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BASE-BALL.

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OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

MONTREAL, May 3.—A lady named Chouinard was found dead in her house, in St. Paul-street, yesterday. There being some suspicious circumstances connected with her death, an inquest will be held.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, May 3.—Several days ago a farmer named George Wood was brought before a Police magistrate here for attempting to murder his family. He told his wife in the morning that he had been thinking about it all night, and, procuring a hatchet, he made an attempt on their lives, but was overcome by his wife and daughter. The Police magistrate sent him to jail, and yesterday he snatched an old knife which had been dropped accidentally by a vagrant in custody, and cut his throat, dying in about two minutes.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 3.—The evidence in the Buchols trial closed this forenoon. The testimony during the morning session was principally in regard to Maurice Arbie, now in Germany, who, it is claimed by the defense, was implicated in the murder of Solomon. The arguments were begun this afternoon. The case will probably be given to the jury on Wednesday.

READING, Penn., May 3.—Jacob and J. Albert Huntzinger, of the late Miners' Trust Bank of Pottsville, and who have served a two years' term in the Berks County Jail, were again brought before Judge Hagenman this morning to hear his final opinion as to their discharge under the Insolvency laws. Their counsel asked, owing to the physical condition of both, that the case be postponed for two weeks. This request was made upon the knowledge that the court would send the Huntzingers back to jail again for three months, as they have not yet paid their fines or made restitution of money embezzled from the depositors, because they claim to be insolvent. They are now placed under $150,000 bail. If they do not are in condition to go to jail, they will be again imprisoned if restitution—a part of the original sentence—is not made.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 3.—The Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Paxson, has refused a new trial to D. F. Sullivan, who was convicted, about a year ago, of the murder of Josie Irwin, in Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 3.—The Supreme Court to-day refused a rehearing in the Palmer case, and Judge Whitaker ordered Palmer's release on $2,000 bail. A nolle prosequi will probably be entered in the embezzlement case against Palmer, the Prosecuting Attorney being satisfied the Supreme Court would not sustain a conviction if obtained.

BALLSTON, N. Y., May 3.—During the Billings trial to-day, the defense elicited from several witnesses testimony relative to the tracks and the time the shot was fired. Orson Gurnsey said he had been across Billings's farm with rubber boots early in the morning after the murder, making many of the tracks referred to in the evidence. On cross-examination, he corroborated the evidence of the people's witness, Charles Cramer, stating that five minutes after Cramer left the house to go after Mrs. Harris, he [the witness] went to the south side of the house and did not see Billings there, but came up the road toward Washburne's but did not meet Billings. A. B. Boucus testified to finding bluish-black spots on the window and sash through which Mrs. Billings was shot; also, to the rusting of a gun he placed in the well where the alleged Billings gun was found.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 3.—A dispatch from Paris, Ky., to the *Courier-Journal* says: "This morning, upon opening the Citizens' Bank, the cashier discovered that the vault had been entered. The entrance was effected by the cutting of the hinges to the door in which the bank is situated. The house had been unoccupied for several weeks, and burglars had all day Sunday, besides Saturday and Sunday nights, to work unmolested. They did not get into the main safe, but found a box containing $400 and a package containing $19,500 in bonds. Ten thousand dollars of the bonds belong to Mrs. C. S. Brent, of Paris, and the remainder, $9,500, are the property of Mrs. John Marshall, of Covington.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 3.—George Turney, who was shot by McGowan yesterday, died last evening. A special dispatch from Fort Worth to the *News* says: "Will Legg, a clerk in the Post Office, has been arrested, charged with abstracting registered packages from the post office.

"On Saturday two men were found hanging to a tree near the line of Denton County. It is supposed they were horse-thieves.

BRITISH GRAIN DEALINGS.

EFFECT OF THE DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES—TRANSACTIONS DURING THE WEEK.

LONDON, May 3.—The *Mark-Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "The temperature during the past week has been exceedingly low, and vegetation has received a sudden check which is somewhat threatening to fruit. Country advices, as a rule, continue satisfactory in regard to the growing cereal crops, though wheat is reported as losing color on some heavy lands, and as thin, and by no means promising, in a few districts. Deliveries of English wheat have again been limited, and business was confined to best lots, which have gone quietly into consumption at previous prices. Secondary qualities were but little inquired for, and again reduced 1s. per quarter. In foreign wheat operations buyers have been paralyzed by the weight of present and prospective supplies. Business consequently moved within very narrow limits, and although the trade only quoted at 6d. to 1s. lower on Monday last, further reduction has been necessary to induce sales. Before they perfected their work the Police and their prisoners slipped out and ran to another house. Dalzell's determination is a matter of record. Some years ago, when his courage was doubted, he coolly took up a cleaver and cut off the ends of several fingers, merely to show that he did not fear pain. Dalzell cried when Coroner Hurd told him that he had killed Van Houten, and protested that he had intended only to shoot Van Houten in the legs.

Dr. Terriberry made a post-mortem examination of the young man's body, and he has evidently gone to work with the results of the autopsy at the inquest to-day. The Coroner's jury viewed the body of Van Houten yesterday morning, but the court-room where it had been proposed to have the inquest held was found to be too small, and it was deferred until this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The funeral of the murdered man is to take place to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from his step-father's house, and at 2:30 o'clock from the Cross-street Church.

Socrates Tuttle has been retained to defend Dalzell against the charge of murder. Yesterday morning Mr. Tuttle appeared in the County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Dixon, and asked that Dalzell's son, who is in jail as a witness, be released on bail. Mr. Tuttle said that the boy had not committed any crime, had no property, rent or authority, and that his incarceration would probably sacrifice for him an important position he holds in one of the mills. Judge Dixon said that if the prisoner was held without warrant that would be the ground for application to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and that even if the matter were one for adjudication by the Oyer and Terminer, the court would be in no haste to discharge the prisoner till the Prosecutor had had an opportunity to prepare his case.

William Dalzell was removed to Paterson from the Newark jail, at 9 o'clock last night, in a coach, by Sheriff Van Voorhies and Constable Cornelius Post. He was securely handcuffed, but was so utterly unnerved and depressed that the precaution was needless. The coach was driven by the usual route as far as Passaic. From there the direct road leads into Paterson through the Dublin neighborhood, where the hostility to Dalzell is general and of long standing. To avoid the possibility of a repetition of the city, the coach was driven around the West road, along the river and thence by Market-street, entering the city from the eastern instead of the southern side. But this care was unnecessary, for those who might have been disposed to wreak vengeance on Dalzell evidently had not looked for his coming to-night, so carefully had the int

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 3.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 5s '81, R.		U. S. 5s '81, C.		U. S. 4s, C.	
$12,000	109⅝	$5,000	109⅝		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 5s '81, R.		U. S. 5s '81, C.		U. S. 4s R. 1907.	
$10,000	109⅝	$10,000	109⅝	$10,000	107⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—P. M.

U. S. 5s '81, C.		U. S. 5s C. 1907.		U. S. 4s C. 1907.	
$100,000	109⅝	$10,000	109⅝	$5,000	107⅝

SALES TO S. P. M.

N. E. & T. con. ext.	74	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	64	Del., Lack. & West.	
2d con.	106¼	200	64¼	300	78¾
Rome, Wat. & O.	105	100	64	300	78⅝
10,000	81	Rock Island	108	1300	78⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W.	27	1000	108⅛	1300	78⅞
200	24	Lake Shore	107	1300	78⅞
$6,000	81¼	1000	108⅛	1000	78⅞
$50,000	81¼	1000	108⅛	1000	78⅞
N. H. & N. 1st	100	1000	108⅛	1000	78⅞
10,000	85¼	Central of N. J.	32	500	78⅞
$1,000	91¾	100	32	300	78⅞
C. C. C. I. sinking	70	100	32	300	78⅞
$1,000	88¾	300	32	300	78⅞
Mobile & Ohio 1st	70	100	32	300	78⅞
$1,000	108⅞	100	32	300	78⅞
Union Pacific 1st	119	Michigan Central	90	Chicago & Alton	
$7,000	119¼	400	90	100	107⅞
Silver Cliff Min.	100	100	90⅞	Manh. B. & W.	27
1,000	45¢	100	90⅞	100	27
Cor. sa. sub.	200	100	90⅞	Kansas & Texas	
10,000	81	100	90⅞	200	29⅞
B., W. & O. 1st con.	104	Central of N. J.	32	200	29⅞
$1,000	80	100	32	200	29⅞
C. C. C. I. sinking	70	100	32	200	29⅞
$1,000	88¾	300	32	200	29⅞
Mobile & Ohio 1st	70	100	32	200	29⅞
$1,000	108⅞	100	32	200	29⅞
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$1,000	80	100	32	200	29⅞
C. C. C. I. 1st

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The sailing of the ships of this line will be postponed until further notice.
BALTIC.....Saturday, May 8, 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC (Cap.) Smith).....Wednesday, May 12, 9:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC (Cap. Parker).....Saturday, May 15, 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC (Cap. Ward).....Wednesday, May 19, 9:30 A. M.
PATAGONIA.....Saturday, May 22, 9:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamships are built of iron, in watertight compartments, and are furnished with every improvement to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and pleasant. Their accommodations for cabin passengers are unsurpassed, and comprise only a single saloon, located amidships, where the motion of the ship is felt the least, and state-rooms for the accommodation of passengers of all classes, including the steerage, are located in the most healthy and comfortable parts of the vessel. Cabin passage, $80 and upwards, according to accommodation; second cabin, $40; steerage, $30. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANKLIN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Tuesday, May 4, 9 P. M.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Tuesday, May 11, 9 P. M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $30.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Anchoria.....May 5, 3 P. M. | Cimbria.....May 26, 9 A. M.
Bolivia.....May 12, 9 A. M. | Devonia.....May 26, 9 A. M.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. Cabins, $60 and $70, according to size and selected rates. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $30.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Christopher-st.
*Alpha.....May 8, 4 P. M. | *Victoria.....Sat. 15, 9 A. M.
*Steamers marked thus * do not carry passengers.
Cabins and steerage, lowest rates. Second cabin, reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Regular Assured Packet Company. Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
WERRA, Thursday, May 6 | FRISIA.....May 13
ELBE.....May 20 | WESTPHALIA.....May 27
Rates of passage to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
THEODORE H. MALLON & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Sailing every week alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.
NERGERLAND, Saturday, May 8, 9 P. M.
Apply to P. WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, No. 12 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN MCDONALD, Agent, No. 2 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Will leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, May 4.
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, May 12
ZAANDAM.....Wednesday, May 26
1st Cabin, $80 and $70; 2d Cabin, $45 and $35; Steerage, $28. Steerage tickets, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Freight, passage, tickets and book passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. ROOS, Agent.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
GER. WERDER, Wed. May 5 | HAMBURG.....Wed. May 19
ODER.....Sat. May 15 | SALE.....Sat. May 15
SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....$60
Steerage, including all provisions, and bedding certificates, $35. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.
Steamer HAMBURG, Capt. E. Sinck, will sail as regular steamer, on WEDNESDAY, May 12, 9 P. M., taking first cabin passengers only.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
(French Mail Steamships).
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both search by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel.
PARIS.....Wednesday, May 5, 4 P. M.
CANADA (Br.).....Wednesday, May 12, 7 A. M.
LABRADOR (Lawrence).....Wednesday, May 19, 10 A. M.
Check system on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in connection with this line.
Passage office, 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE RICHEMONT, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE—"LAKE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, May 5, 8 A. M.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, May 12, 8 A. M.
ARYNIA.....Wednesday, May 19, noon.
CUSHA.....Wednesday, May 26, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets at favorable rates. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANKLIN, Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The uptown office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,356 Broadway, south-east corner of 37th-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-WOMAN.—BY A WOMAN TO DO QUEEN work or sewing in or out; is neat and handy. Call at No. 115 West 18th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 206 West 23d-st., Room No. 1, Second-floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A LADY FOR A Protestant servant, as chamber-maid and to assist in care of children. Call at present employer's, No. 25 East 22d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; thoroughly understands her duties; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 204 7th-av., one flight.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; neatly landed as chamber-maid; or assist with children; good City plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 206 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; would help with a wash; best City references. Call at No. 348 West 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and assist with sewing or waiting. Apply at her present employer's, No. 4 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A young girl; willing and obliging; to do chamber-work and take care of growing children in private family; good references. Call, two days, 206 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a young woman to a private family or chamber or parlor work. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at her present employer's, 21 West 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A City young girl. Highly recommended by present employer; is able to do excellent plain sewing. Apply at 40 East 21st-st., between 9 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 7 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY YOUNG GIRL; IS willing to assist with washing; has good City references. Seen at present employer's, No. 20 West 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl in a private family. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 9 East 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMber-maid and to plain sewing; best of City references; no objection to country. Call at No. 301 West 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; best reference. Call at No. 219 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST IN WASHing.—By a German lady. Seen at No. 54 West 59th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS THOROUGH Cook; understands English, French, and American cooking; can take entire charge; can serve a company dinner; and do marketing if required; best City references. Call at Mrs. Lord's, No. 315 Tenth-st., or Box No. 313 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A good, experienced woman; excellent cook and laundress; unexceptionable; milk, and butter; willing to assist as good chamber-maid and waitress, in private family; reference. Call at No. 355 8th-av., near 21st-st.; one flight.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a gentleman's family where a housemaid is kept; understands marketing, cutting up meat; is a good housekeeper in general. Call at No. 416 8th-av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; also a young woman as first-class chambermaid or assistant maid in private family; Newport or Saratoga preferred. Address J. G., Box No. 260 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; Ohio; she knows washing and ironing in private family; good City references given. Call at No. 403 West 40th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN competent woman in a private family; understands milk and butter; country preferred; City reference. Call at No. 217 East 20th-st., Room No. 17.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; will take care of a house during the Summer. Call at once at present employer's, No. 199 West 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; IS A GOOD baker; would take care of milk and butter; country preferred; City reference. Call at No. 128 West 126th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN PRIVATE FAMILY; no objection to country; best City reference. Call at No. 411 East 24th-st., in store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; UNDERstands soups, pastry, ice-creams and jellies; good baker and pastry cook; City or country; good references. Call, two days, at No. 258 East 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in private family; best City references. Address J. Y., Box No. 325 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK AND EXCELLENT laundress; City or country; understands soups; City references; wages required; best City reference. Call at No. 147 West 26th-st., one flight.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; DO SOME washing and ironing if required; good bread and biscuit baker; best City references. Call at No. 311 West 16th-st., one flight, near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands cooking meats, game, and poultry; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 238 7th-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family by Protestant woman; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call at No. 307 East 52d-st., second flight, back.

COOK.—BY WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN private family; understands meats, poultry, and soups; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 330 East 10th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE WOMAN AS cook in private family; understands cooking and baking in all branches; good City references. Call at No. 147 East 56th-st., top bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; IS A private family going to Europe; prefered; understands her business; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 35th-st., in bakery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS NO OBjection to the country; best City reference furnished. Call, for two days, at Kerns's Express, No. 349 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

COOK, WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A respectable woman in private family. Can be seen for two days, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., at her present employer's, No. 51 West 34th-st.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO young girls; one as plain cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class City reference. Call at No. 343 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN in a private family; first-class cook; good bread baker; understands pastry, meat dishes, &c.; best reference. Call or address Mrs. Barr, 316 West 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family; good cook; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,356 1st-av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good bread maker; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 243 West 30th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; IS AN excellent cook; will assist with washing; best City references; City or country. Call at 157 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a small private family; best City references. Call at No. 304 East 52d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman; two years' City references. Call at No. 118 West 126d-st.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class cook; sober and steady; hours, 4 to 8. Call at No. 1 East 17th-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; first-class City references. Call at No. 151 6th-av.; ring first bell.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; no objection to the country; references from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 128 West 30th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By two young women in a private family; first-class references. Address 334 East 51st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; COMpetent to take entire charge; City references. Call at No. 409 6th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like the work of a few more first-class families; does no sewing in families; will trimming; charges moderate; would go out to sew; City or country. Address Mrs. M., Box No. 311 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; BEST CITY REFERences. Call at No. 215 East 67th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY FRENCH FIRST-CLASS dress-maker; City or country; would go out by day. Call at No. 146 West 34th-st., front bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PERFECT FITTER AND first-class dress-maker. Call at 101 West 52d-st., Mme. Barbier.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A Parisian lady; perfect education, accomplished in a good house. Address Mme. Wright, Box No. 305 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do house-work in small private family; City or country; wages required; best City reference. Call at No. 141 West 36th-st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN in a small family; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 554 West 56d-st., near 9th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; is a good plain cook; City or country; a small family; willing and obliging; is a very good worker. Call or address, for two days, 128 West 16d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in small family; good City reference. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work. Apply at No. 206 East 26th-st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG Kitchen-maid; City or country. Call at 157 West 31st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid; can do plain sewing; City or country. Address Mme. Wright, Box No. 305 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant; can do plain sewing; City or country. Call at No. 276 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LADY'S maid and dress-maker; best City references. Call, for two days, at 301 Madison-av., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; has the best of City references; prefers private families need apply. Call at No. 34 West 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY LEAVING THE City a place for her laundress, a competent reliable girl; best of City references. Address J. Y., Box No. 325 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as laundress; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 416 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; WILL take charge of a lady's wardrobe; good City references. Call at 146 East 30th-st., rear 2d-st., one flight front.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS Lady's family washing at home or go out by the day. Call, two days, at No. 671 2d-av. No cards.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL; Lady's maid with chamber-work; country preferred for the Summer; good reference. Call at 346 1st-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; willing to assist with chamber-work; City references. Call at No. 147 West 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Laundress. Can be seen until 12 o'clock, at present employer's, No. 45 West 54th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ACTIVE MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as competent nurse; fully experienced in taking care of infants; perfectly understands raising by hand; best City references. Address Mrs. A. B., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,356 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY PROTESTANT WOMAN; CAPABLE of taking full charge of an infant from birth; very good with a bottle baby; good seamstress; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 404 West 31st-st., near 9th-av.

NURSE.—LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A SITUation for a truly competent infants' nurse or walk on invalid lady. Seen at present employer's, No. 28 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; not long in the country, to take care of children; willing to assist in house-work. Call at No. 170 East 62d-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE (FROM PARIS) to grown children; is a good seamstress; speaks a little English; four years' best City reference. Call at No. 153 7th-av., one flight.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROTestant woman; can take entire charge from birth; full trial; highly recommended from last employer. Call at No. 316 East 14th-st.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN; Protestant; can do plain sewing; City reference from last employer. Address J. K., Box No. 326 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE French woman as nurse to infant or young child; age over two years old; good reference. Address Marie, No. 203 Mercer-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PERSON; understands her business; is a good seamstress; plain sewing; several years' City references. Address H. F., Box No. 328 Times Up-town Office, 1,356 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; is willing to make herself useful; best City reference. Call at No. 209 West 126th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS baby nurse or to take charge of invalid; best City references; City or country. Call at 157 West 31st-st.

NURSE.—A RELIABLE GIRL AS NURSE FOR small children; good City years; reference. Call, from 8 to 12, at No. 144 West 30th-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 120 West 62d-st.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—BY A USEFUL GIRL; WILL TAKE CARE of children; and do up-stairs work; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 9 Park-av.

NURSE.—BY YOUNG GIRL, SPEAKING French and English, handy as nurse; good reference. Call at No. 319 West 34th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; understands children's clothes; has a good knowledge of dress-making; Wilcox & Gibbs machine; would wish on children; best City references; willing to leave the City. Call at No. 1 East 16th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; no objection to the country for the Summer, and take care of one or two children. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 147 East 34th-st., where she can get excellent recommendation.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; understands cutting, making and fitting; children's clothes and all family sewing; would take care of growing children; City reference. Call at No. 334 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress and dress-maker; employment in private family; best of City references. Address Mrs. R. A., Box 287 8d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY STEADY AND COMPETENT seamstress, in a private family; would do some chambermaid work; long reference from last place. Apply at No. 414 4th-av., take first-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress in private family; also a good button-hole maker; by day or week. Call at No. 200 West 36d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE FAMily or a respectable girl as seamstress; willing to assist with children; City or country; best City reference. Call or address No. 178 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-WORK.—Want no lady or grown children; no objection to sewing; good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 334 East 51st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—EXPERT OPERATOR; PERMANent in private family; understands her business; fond of and good with children; four years' reference. Call at No. 160 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A young girl who understands all family sewing. Call at present employer's, No. 159 West 11th-st.

USEFUL PERSON.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN in a private family; is a good sewer; would be generally useful and do any kind of sewing; highest reference given; no postals answered. Call at No. 151 West 46th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in private family; understands dressing and undressing; best City reference from last employer. Call at 517 2d-av., near 34th-st., second bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 1 East 17th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS THOROUGH waitress; understands her business; is a good sewer; first-class City references. Call at No. 48 East 20d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent waitress in a private family; four years' reference. Call at No. 102 East 41st-st., first bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; is a good sewer; understands her business; excellent City reference. Call at No. 313 West 42d-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day; can do any kind of housework; good City references. Call at No. 416 1st-av., between 23d and 24th-sts.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable woman; can take entire charge; reasonable; City or country. Address Walker, No. 344 8th-av., drug store.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable woman; two years' City references. Call at No. 118 West 126d-st.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress, to take home at reasonable rates; best City references. Address Mrs. Lomax, promptly attended to. Mrs. Green, No. 125 West 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day; can do fine washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 150 West 51st-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDED from Glasgow, Scotland, a position as salesman or assistant; good knowledge of the business; has been buying 13 years; experience; best of references. Address J. S., Box No. 108 Times Office.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT Englishman, single, in a private family; quiet, neat, and particular about his work; is used to waiting and has lived in best families; good personal reference. Present employer, J. R., No. 110 4th-av.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY FRENCHMAN or country. Address French, Box No. 314 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HIGHLY recommended. Call or address, for two days, W. F., Mr. Hopper's grocery-store, No. 636 6th-av., corner 37th-st.

BUTLER OR VALET AND TRAVELLING Servant.—By a young gentleman; good sober reliable family preferred. Call on H. Knight, No. 610 8th-av.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN just arrived from Paris; speaks a little English; in a private family; best reference. Call at No. 116 West 40th-st.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN lately in a private family; City or country; best reference. Address M. Lambert, 204 6th-av.

CARPENTER AND JOINER.—BY A STEADY young man as carpenter and joiner on plantation; prefer in the country. Address Mechanic, Box No. 104 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—COOK AND Laundress.—By a respectable man and wife; good English; no children; best of references; married couple; City or country; Newport or Saratoga preferred. Address Gardener, Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE German; a thoroughly good groom; married; no children; City or country; best City reference. Call or address R. Ney, Box No. 317 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SINGLE MIDdle-aged man; thoroughly understands care and management of horses in every respect; all years' reference from last employer; perfectly temperate. Address J. T., Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man, married, no family; very industrious; references of excellent character; willing, honest, and obliging; City or country; good City reference. Call or address H. Box No. 329 West 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT ON ACcount of retirement; first-class; can show closest of highest references; full knowledge of the business; can take charge of horses to perfection; good driver; well groomed; highly recommended by present employer. Call on Patrick, 1 West 52d-st., near 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; AN excellent groom; good driver; good City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 324 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SINGLE Coachman; City or country; references as much; has no objection to country. Address L. L., private stable, No. 65 East 41st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGH City competent, and a first-class City driver; best reference. Address Coachman, No. 220 West 34th-st., present employer's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant; married; no family; understands his business; well and work a small garden; has some of the very best City references. Address G. M., No. 113 Nassau-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; first-class City reference. Call or address J. R., No. 47 East 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman, (American,) who thoroughly understands his business; can furnish the best of references. Address L. N., No. 311 2d-av.

COACHMAN.—GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUation for his coachman, who is a competent, steady man. Address Coachman, No. 150 Madison-av., or call between 6 and 10:30 or 5 and 8.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; FIRST-Class; married, no incumbrance; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Address Provost, Box No. 111 West 59th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands his business thoroughly; can milk; is willing and obliging; good City references. Address Box 43 East 35th-st., private stable.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook and pastry cook; all kinds of side dishes; good bread baker in restaurant, hotel, or private family; best City references; has been in first-class places. Address, for three days, J. Brownlow, 36 Cornelia-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH MAN COOK (in a private family); best New-York references. Address, for three days, A. P., Box No. 326 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

COURIER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF SWISS Canton; speaks German, French, English, and Italian; now disengaged; best references; prefer to travel; has been with a family of distinction; can take charge of a party. Address F. S., Box No. 310 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A MIDdle-aged single man; thoroughly understands all branches of the trade; care of horses and cows, and will take full charge of a place; good City or country; greenhouse preferred; six years' reference from last employer. Address, for two days, Gardener, Box No. 84, Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN; understands the care of fruit, vegetables, grapes, camellias, flowers, and trellis; has the very best of references. Call or address J. C., at seed store, No. 870 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GARDEner; understands the care of horses, and all kinds of work; is a well-recommended, reliable man; wife to do laundry work or cooking; a cottage on the place to live in; no objection to be without good references from last place. Address W. GOBERIS, No. 301 4th-av., where an interview can be had.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT young man; paid and good situation; must thoroughly understand her business; best references required. Address, with particulars, SUMMER, Box No. 306 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE; NO children; man as coachman and careful; wife to assist in washing and make butter; must both have good reference. Address, with full name, &c., Box No. 1, Rosedale, Bergen County, N. J.

WANTED.—A CAPABLE GERMAN PROTESTANT nurse for infant's nurse; one who understands sewing; is neat, and willing to make herself general; must have good City references. Apply before 10 o'clock at No. 31 West 47th-st.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS AND chamber-maid; two years' reference from last place; City references; between 18 and 3 and 8 and 9 o'clock, at No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED.—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS; ONE AS laundress and a waitress. Apply after 10, No. 14 West 30th-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Call at 7 before 1 o'clock, at No. 146 Madison-av.

WANTED.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK IN SMALL private family. No. 46 West 30th-st.

WANTED.—A RELIABLE GERMAN PROTESTANT woman as nurse to grown children; must be good seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 1 East 17th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP his stable, is obliged to discharge his coachman, who has lived with him for the past four years, and gave him entire satisfaction. Call or address Coachman, Box No. 1, Times Office, present employer's.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MIDdle-aged married man; understands the care and management of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; the best of references. Address A. B., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,356 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; MARRIED; two children; thoroughly competent in every respect; 10 years' reference from last place. Address, for two days, Coachman, Box 87 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN; DESIRES A situation for his coachman, who is a competent, steady man. Address Coachman, No. 150 Madison-av., or call between 6 and 10:30 or 5 and 8.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands his business thoroughly; can milk; is willing and obliging; good City references. Address Box 43 East 35th-st., private stable.

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COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH MAN COOK (in a private family); best New-York references. Address, for three days, A. P., Box No. 326 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

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GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A MIDdle-aged single man; thoroughly understands all branches of the trade; care of horses and cows, and will take full charge of a place; good City or country; greenhouse preferred; six years' reference from last employer. Address, for two days, Gardener, Box No. 84, Times Office.

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GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GARDEner; understands the care of horses, and all kinds of work; is a well-recommended, reliable man; wife to do laundry work or cooking; a cottage on the place to live in; no objection to be without good references from last place. Address W. GOBERIS, No. 301 4th-av., where an interview can be had.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT young man; paid and good situation; must thoroughly understand her business; best references required. Address, with particulars, SUMMER, Box No. 306 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,356 Broadway.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE; NO children; man as coachman and careful; wife to assist in washing and make butter; must both have good reference. Address, with full name, &c., Box No. 1, Rosedale, Bergen County, N. J.

WANTED.—A CAPABLE GERMAN PROTESTANT nurse for infant's nurse; one who understands sewing; is neat, and willing to make herself general; must have good City references. Apply before 10 o'clock at No. 31 West 47th-st.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS AND chamber-maid; two years' reference from last place; City references; between 18 and 3 and 8 and 9 o'clock, at No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED.—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS; ONE AS laundress and a waitress. Apply after 10, No. 14 West 30th-st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Call at 7 before 1 o'clock, at No. 146 Madison-av.

WANTED.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK IN SMALL private family. No. 46 West 30th-st.

WANTED.—A RELIABLE GERMAN PROTESTANT woman as nurse to grown children; must be good seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 1 East 17th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,356 Broadway, south-east corner of 37th-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FAMILIES OR GENTLEMEN ONLY, DESIRing strictly first-class board in a select desirable location, at Summer prices, apply to
RAY & CO., No. 46 Madison-av.

CHOICE OF THIRD AND FOURTH FLOOR rooms; one, two, and three-bed-rooms; elegantly furnished first-class; references. No. 321 West 45th-st.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FOURTH FLOOR; Summer prices; excellent table; for two. No. 56 West 27th-st.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE FRONT, NO. board; reference. No. 128 West 45th-st.

NO. 23 5TH-AV.—SUITES, FAMILY AND SIN-gle rooms, furnished or unfurnished; superior board; also, table board.

MRS. N. C. NURRAY, FORMERLY ON No. 126 East 26d-st., has removed to No. 13 East 26th-st., near the Windsor Hotel.

NO. 275 MADISON-AV.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, elegantly furnished; private table; references.

NO. 20 EAST 49TH-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED rooms, with board; gentleman and wife or single gentleman; terms moderate.

NO. 69 WEST 34TH-ST.—THIRD-STORY front room, with first-class board; also fourth-story rooms; references.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.—IN SMALL FAMILY; LARGE and small rooms, with or without board, Spring and Summer.

NO. 16 EAST 33D-ST.—4 SUITE OF SECOND floor rooms; with or without private table.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., 116 EAST.—ROOMS with board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FRONT AND BACK PARlors, suitable for a family or gentlemen; now occupied for a doctor's office. Apply at No. 10 Bond-st.

FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK PARlors, together or separate; alcove and other rooms, large and small; references. No. 147 East 26th-st.

NO. 31 WEST 27TH-ST.—LARGE SUNNY front room, second floor; all modern improvements; terms reasonable.

NO. 26 EAST 24TH-ST., (MADISON-SQUARE,) elegantly furnished rooms, second floor, front, in suites or single; bath, &c.; gentlemen only; references.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of three rooms, on second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT REDUCED RATES.—INQUIRE OF MR. THORNE, HALLOCK, Hilton on the Hudson, New-York. Fee for the course, $5.
The Choral Choir has gained at prices for reading music at sight. For particulars address No. 1,523 Broadway.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE NEW-YORK PRESBYTERY.

LICENSING EIGHT YOUNG MINISTERS—ADDITIONAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES WANTED.

The New-York Presbytery met in the Sunday-school room of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, West Fourteenth-street, last evening, the Rev. Joseph T. Lampe acting as Moderator. There were 36 ministers and 15 elders present. Messrs. R. R. Rogers, of the Allen-Street Church; Eugene Peck, of the Fourth-Avenue Church; and John R. Devins, of Elizabeth, N. J., all embryo ministers, were admitted to the care of the Presbytery. The following-named candidates for the ministry were duly licensed to preach: Harris G. Rice, Charles B. Gillett, John B. Taylor, A. Russell Stephenson, David N. Hunter, Charles D. Chapin, H. A. Lewis, and J. Monroe. Each candidate was permitted to preach for five minutes selections from a sermon previously prepared, in order to show his style of delivery, and then gave a synopsis of his discourse under its several heads. Joshua Galloway, one of the candidates who had been favorably reported by the committee, failed to make his appearance at times and was cited to appear before the Presbytery at its next meeting. The Rev. Dr. Paxton said he had been requested by the Rev. Dr. Adams to ask the Presbytery to ordain John B. Taylor as a minister. The latter, he said, had received a call from the Home Mission Society to take charge of a station in Dakota Territory, and as he would be 100 miles from his Presbytery in that section, and could not be ordained by that body until next Spring, the New-York Presbytery was requested to depart from its custom in this instance and grant Mr. Taylor full powers. On motion of Dr. Crosby, it was decided to accede to the request of Messrs. Adams and Paxton, and the ceremony is to take place at the Madison-Square Presbyterian Church on Monday evening. The Moderator was delegated to make the ordaining prayer, and to deliver the charge on that occasion. The Rev. Alexander McKelvey, of the committee appointed to consider the feasibility of superseding the City Church Extension Committee by a paid agent, made a report, in which the want of Presbyterian churches in various parts of the City was made manifest, but, while many suggestions were offered, no recommendation was made, and the matter was subject to much discussion. Dr. Crosby said that what was wanted was a man with a policy, and not a dozen essays, each one hour in length. "Select a thoroughly alive and practical man and pay him a salary," he continued, "so that he may devote his whole time to the work." The Rev. W. W. Page was of the same opinion. As he had before contended, he was not opposed to having the paid agent connected with the Church Extension Committee, but he wanted something tangible accomplished. Mr. Lane asked Dr. Vincent "for information" as to what the Church Extension Committee had been doing in the past three months.

"Paying debts" bluntly replied Dr. Vincent.

"Then," said Mr. Lane, "I think the Presbytery should give the committee a vote of thanks, instead of finding fault because it don't do more work."

"We have done so," replied several members at once. Mr. Lane said if what he had heard at the last two or three meetings of the Presbytery was to be considered in the nature of a "vote of thanks," he should ask the venerable body to spare him from any such session of gratitude. Dr. Paxton said he was "growing heartily sick" of this regular recurring discussion of the subject, and hoped the matter would be finally disposed of at that session of the Presbytery. He was opposed to having a "paid agent." He had had some experience with such an individual, and had made up his mind not to permit one to go again among his congregation collecting money. Such a method would be "the ruination of the collections for the following year." The matter was referred to another committee, to report at the next meeting. On motion of Dr. Crosby, the Home Mission Society was requested to appropriate the sum of $400 to the support of the Bohemian Church, and power was granted to the Central Presbyterian Church to establish a mission chapel in Tenth-avenue, near Fifty-seventh-street. An adjournment was then taken.

THE HAHNEMANN FAIR.

REOPENING THE ATTRACTIVE BAZAARS IN THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.

The grand fair in aid of the free-bed fund of the Hahnemann Hospital, which was so suddenly cut short in the full tide of success by the accident in the Madison-Square Garden, was reopened yesterday in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. It is to be continued to-day and to-morrow, and will doubtless be liberally patronized by the public, as there are still many attractions to please the visitor and to encourage the investment of pin-money. The attendance yesterday was such as to encourage the managers to believe that they will still realize a handsome sum for the charity. There are 80 valuable articles yet to be disposed of by subscription votes, including diamonds, pianos, a magnificent doll, with diamond jewelry, and a tiny wardrobe of 12 handsome dresses; an elegant satin quilt, an artistic screen, a very fine bicycle, oil-paintings, and a large quantity of silverware, besides many other articles of value. The subscriptions in each case are placed at low figures, and the custom is consequently likely to be brisk. The voting still continues. A superb book, purchased by a gallant gentleman visitor, remains to be voted to the prettiest lady visiting the fair; a costly clock is to be disposed of to the most popular physician, and an equally valuable gift is to be awarded to the most popular wife of a physician. Chief among this class of gifts are the gold-headed cane that is to be given to the most popular General, and the handsome eight-oared shell to the most popular college crew. Gen. Grant has distanced all competitors for the cane, and the struggle for the shell has narrowed down to Columbia and Yale. The "Charity Room," a mysterious something that needs to be seen to be fully appreciated, still invites an investment from those who desire a satisfactory return for money spent in a good cause. The interior of the armory is tastefully arranged, and the novelties that are yet on hand are displayed in the most effective manner. The little newspaper, devoted to the interests of the fair, is still published, and forms a neat memorial of the charitable enterprise.

THE MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN.

Superintendent Dudley, of the Building Department, has addressed another communication to Mayor Cooper, in reply to one from the latter inquiring whether any verbal complaint had been made to him in relation to the condition of the Madison-Square structure. Mr. Dudley, in reply, says that no verbal complaints, verbal reports, or verbal instructions were received or given by him or to or by any employe in his Department, to his knowledge, in regard to the building in question. He adds that "upon a further search of the records of the department, a complaint against the building has been found, which complaint was made Jan. 5, 1874." The complaint is embodied in the following letter:

[Private.]

PERRIN, DONES & CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

W. Adams, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I notice that a very large building is being erected upon the old brick fence around the Harlem Railroad, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, Fourth-avenue. It looks like an insecure structure, and there should be a stone foundation under the wall if it is for a theatre. Please look into it. Yours respectfully, JAMES STORES.

This complaint, according to the papers, was referred by Superintendent Adams to an inspector, who reported "that the foundation-walls are built of stone 30 inches thick, three feet below earth; upper wall built of brick, 12 inches thick, with piers 20 by 8 inches, 10 feet apart. All the new walls are straight and plumb. There is no cause for the complaint."

OUT OF A FIFTH-STORY WINDOW.

At daylight yesterday morning the dead body of Lena Strobel, a German girl, 24 years of age, was found lying in the yard in the rear of her residence, No. 72 East Third-street. The girl had either fallen or jumped out of her bed-room window, on the fifth floor of the building, during the night. Her body was terribly mangled. She lived with her cousin, Mrs. Kassbaum, and of late she has been suffering severely from erysipelas, but was so far convalescent that the attending physician had ceased his visits. On Sunday, when she retired for the night, she appeared to be in her usual spirits, and nothing more was heard of her until her dead body was found in the yard.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.

Thomas Hogan, alias "Black" Short, alias "Yellow" Short, was arrested Sunday night by Chief Office Dennemont, of the Secret Service Department, on a charge of passing counterfeit fifty-cent coins. Some of the spurious coins were found in the saloon in which Hogan has a proprietary interest on Chrystie and Hester streets. The prisoner was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, who committed him to Ludlow-Street Jail in default of $5,000 bail. Hogan is an associate of Billy Porter, "Sheng" Draper, the Northampton Bank robber, and other outlaws of that stripe. He was tried, but managed to escape conviction, last year, on a charge of passing fifty-dollar counterfeit notes on the Broadway National Bank. Buckhout, alias "Ross," and M. Peckham, of whom he was the alleged accomplice, were convicted in that case, and are now serving out their terms in the Penitentiary.

THE FOREST QUEEN SILVER MINE.

An injunction was issued about two weeks ago by Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, restraining George Cornwall from disposing of the interest he has acquired in the Forest Queen Silver Mine, situated in the Ruby mining district of Colorado. This order was procured in an equity suit begun by Messrs. Nathan A. Baldwin, Gardner Fellows, and Robert Livingston against Cornwall to compel him to hand over to them certain [illegible] received by him [illegible] also to account for [illegible] $9,000, advanced by them to him. A motion was made by ex-Judge E. H. Rowland, counsel for the defendant, before Judge Donohue, yesterday, to vacate the injunction. The motion was opposed by Mr. Franklin Bartlett, counsel for the plaintiffs. Judge Donohue said that his belief was, at the moment, that the investment in the mine was made by the defendant in trust for the plaintiffs, but he took the papers and reserved his decision on the motion. Stock to the amount of $1,000,000 has been issued by the corporation that now controls the Forest Queen Mine.

POLICE BLACK-MAILING.

DETECTIVE MURPHY AS A MONEY "COLLECTOR" FOR "OLD MAN" M'DONNELL.

The trial of Detective John Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, charged with having received weekly payments of money from Alice Sheridan, who for nearly a year kept a disreputable house in the Eighth Ward, was commenced before the full Board of Commissioners yesterday. Alice Sheridan took the stand. She is far more intelligent than women of her class usually are. She gave her testimony promptly and with considerable emphasis. She said that she arrived in this City from Boston in April, 1879, and, after keeping a number of houses of ill-fame, opened one at No. 144 Wooster-street. The very same day Murphy came to the house and asked, "Where is that woman from Boston?" She replied, "I am the woman." Murphy then told her that she would have to pay him $100 for the privilege of keeping the house. She told the officer that she was completely destitute, and could not pay him the $100 at present, but she would be prepared to pay him what she understood was his regular fee, $5 per week. Murphy said that he would speak to the "old man" about it. Mrs. Sheridan asked him who the old man was, and he replied the Captain [McDonnell.] From that time forth, as long as she kept a house of prostitution in the precinct, she paid Murphy $5 every Sunday evening for Police protection. When she moved to No. 139 Wooster-street, Murphy called on her and asked her if she intended to keep a "window" house (a house whose inmates solicit passers by from the windows,) in which case she would be required to pay $100, and if the inmates were to "cruise" on the streets, $50 would be sufficient. She told him that she could not pay this money at that time, but if business warranted she would settle with him in the future. In December, 1879, she gave Murphy a five-dollar bill in an envelope, but he returned it to her, and said he did not want to take any more money from her and that she must leave the precinct. From that time she paid him his weekly stipend of $5 through a friend named Jennie Hudson. On one occasion, when she went out of town to be gone two weeks, she gave Murphy $7 and told him to call on her friend John Rynd for the balance, which he did.

On the cross-examination, the woman testified that on two occasions when she paid Murphy money two women were present. One of these women is dead and the other is in San Francisco. A Mrs. Ladue also saw her pay Murphy twice. On the 1st of September, 1879, she paid Murphy $5 in the presence of a girl named Mary Ellen Lawler. Another girl, known as "Baby" Marsh, also saw her pay him money. The last time she paid Murphy money was Dec. 26, 1879. This payment was made through Jennie Hudson, and consisted of two two-dollar and one one-dollar bill marked for identification. This was after she had made a complaint against Murphy to Commissioners McLean and Voorhis. The woman said that she paid the money to Murphy for Police protection in keeping a house of prostitution, but she did not receive protection. She paid the money because others did, and she thought that she had to. Murphy, upon his first visit to her, showed his Police shield and said that he was the "collector" of this money for the "old man."

John Rynd, who gave his residence as No. 110 Macdougal-street, and his occupation as a tin-roofer, testified that, at the request of Alice Sheridan, he paid Murphy $4. The officer said that he would have to add $1 himself to make up the $5 for the "old man." Rynd also testified that he had seen Murphy in Alice Sheridan's house a number of times, and had sent money paid to him twice. On his cross-examination Rynd admitted that the Sheridan woman was his wife.

PASTORAL CALLS CONDEMNED.

THEIR EVIL TENDENCIES PHOTOGRAPHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF BAPTIST MINISTERS.

At the Monday meeting of the Baptist ministers, at No. 9 Murray-street, yesterday, the Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., of the Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church, criticised strongly the conduct of a certain class of Pastors in the matter of "pastoral calls." He said that there was a false clamor for this sort of pastoral visitation on the part of parishioners, and that too often it degenerated into the indulgence of ingrained laziness and the propensity to gossip. Clergymen who titled away their time in idle gossip at the houses or business places of their parishioners were sacrificing the most precious opportunities. The man a minister made it his business to study up the family scandals and business difficulties of his people the better. In such matters he should have a deaf ear and a tongue dumb to the root. As for that Pastor who deliberately and for no other purpose than the enjoyment of gossip and title-tattle made a business of leaving his Bible and going up and down and making his ear the common sewer of all the floating scandal of his parish, for such a man he could feel nothing but righteous indignation and contempt. The notion that our clergymen must be made father confessors for all the peculiloes and frailties of one or both sexes was borrowed from the Church of Rome, and in its application by Protestant ministers, even to a limited extent could not but be false and pernicious. A lawyer, a merchant, or a tradesman had just as much call to be made the repository of this sort of confidences as ministers.

"In nine cases out of ten," added Dr. Armitage, with emphasis, "the shame and scandal which have lain at the doors of ministers of late years have had their origin in this system of pastoral visitation." He denounced in vigorous language the conduct of "those lounging shepherds," whose gossipings, and confidences, and familiarities, indulged in under the cloak afforded by the sanctity of the pastoral relation, too often ended in downright immorality. A minister was but a man, and as such had a man's weaknesses; and in what situation was he more likely to exhibit them than in intercourse of this kind? The sooner that churches and Pastors hustled this sort of pastoral visitation out of existence the better it would be for the honor of the ministry. "When we make friendly calls," added the Doctor, "let us call them friendly calls, and not something which they are not. The true sort of pastoral calls that the conscientious Pastor should aim to make were to the old or to the infirm, who could not get to church, or to those in deep trouble, and, therefore, in special need of consolation. These were vastly different from that degrading system of regulated laziness—going from house to house to listen to family gossip, the tittle of the neighborhood, &c. All true pastoral influence took its rise in the overshadowing powers of pastoral preaching, and it was to this, and not to mere rounds of social visits, that the conscientious and honorable minister should look for the maintenance of his influence.

The speaker also argued against the practice on the ground that it took up too much of the Pastor's time and placed him practically at the beck and call of each one of his congregation. "Because he is a minister he has, therefore, forsooth, forfeited the rights of his manhood; you have no right to deprive him of rest or social enjoyment or the society of friends." The Doctor's remarks were listened to with profound interest, and were interrupted by frequent expressions of approval from the clergymen present.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE TRUSTEES.

The Brooklyn Bridge Trustees met yesterday afternoon at their office, in Brooklyn. That portion of the Executive Committee's report giving the President power to purchase the premises No. 10 North William-street, at a price not exceeding $25,000, was objected to, and was the cause of considerable discussion. Mr. Bush was opposed to giving over $20,000 for the property, the sum at which it had been appraised by the officers of the company; and considered that a high price for it. The owner, Mr. Lake, had first demanded $30,000, but when he found that an appraisement was ordered he reduced his price to $25,000. President Murphy stated that Mr. Lake had paid $20,000 for the property in 1870, and had been receiving a rental of $3,000 per year ever since. Mr. Bush said it was assessed by the City at $20,000, and that, as it would probably cost $6000 to have it appraised, he would move that not over $22,000 be paid for the property. This was carried by a small majority. A resolution was then offered by President Murphy and passed, calling upon the two cities for funds, New-York to pay $414,608 60, and Brooklyn $238,330 81. The Brooklyn Controller, Mr. Steinmetz, assured the board that they could have $250,000 in 30 days.

THE DISSATISFIED REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans opposed to the nomination of Gen. Grant for President of the United States had primaries last evening in this City, under the auspices of the Republican Campaign Club, and among the delegates elected to the Chicago Convention were George Horace Putnam, Louis Newmann, Francis C. Barlow, Frederick W. Seward, John De Witt Kline, Edward Allen, Felix Adler, Thurlow Weed, Abraham Jacobs, Andrew J. Campbell, Benjamin F. Sherman, Sheridan Shook, F. J. Filhian, John G. Boyd, Rush C. Hawkins, Charles Watrous, Andrew Bleakly, George H. Forster, Felix Kaufmann, A. J. Dittenhoefer, George P. Webster.

MATTERS BEFORE THE POLICE BOARD.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, a communication was read from the Hon. John H. Starin, offering to give the members of the force a free excursion. The invitation was accepted, and Superintendent Walling was authorized to make the necessary arrangements. The reinstatement of William C. Titus, a detective of the Fourth Precinct, who is to leave for Arizona in a few days, was accepted. The board refused to comply with the request of Tiffany & Co. to excuse the special officer detailed at their store from reporting at the Central Office daily. A communication received from Corporation Counsel Whitney touching the powers and duties of the board in dealing with the application of a Mr. Donnelly for the return of his letters found on his person when arrested. Mr. Whitney says: "If the facts are correctly stated by Mr. Dunphy's counsel, that the 105 tickets were found in Mr. Dunphin's pocket after his arrest, it would appear that the 105 tickets in question were not seized under the provisions of the act of 1864, and that its provisions in regard to the demandling of lottery tickets do not apply—in such case, and as the District Attorney certifies that the tickets are not required for his office, it would be lawful for the Board of Police to surrender them. If they were seized under said act of 1864, it would be the duty of the Board of Police to have them destroyed." The Superintendent was directed to report the facts in the case to the board.

THE WARREN COURT OF INQUIRY.

GEN. SHERIDAN TO BE HEARD BY COUNSEL—HIS LETTER TO GEN. HANCOCK.

The court of inquiry appointed by the President of the United States upon the application of Lieut.-Col. Gouverneur K. Warren, of the United States Corps of Engineers, to inquire into his conduct at the battle of Five Forks, as Major-General commanding the Fifth Army Corps, convened yesterday at Governor's Island. The day was taken up with the reading of the record by Brevet Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Langdon, Major of the Second Artillery, who acts as Recorder, and with some preliminary skirmishing between the opposing parties. Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, by whose order Gen. Warren was relieved of his command, was present with his counsel, Major Asa Bird Gardner, and the two were assigned to a special table at the right of Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, the President of the Court. Gen. Warren and his counsel, Mr. Albert Stickney, occupied a table further to the right. Among the officers who were present yesterday, besides Gen. C. C. Augur and Gen John Newton, of the Corps of Engineers, who are members of the court, were Gen. Rodenbough, Gen. Crawford, Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth, of the First Cavalry, Capt. M. V. Sheridan, of the Seventh Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Newhall, of Philadelphia, formerly of Gen. Warren's staff, Gen. Fry, and many other military celebrities. After the reading of the record was closed, a letter was submitted by Gen. Sheridan, explaining that, as the inquiry would respect his conduct at Five Forks, as well as the official report of that battle, he should claim his right to be represented by counsel. The request was granted, and Major Gardner was assigned a table. Gen. Sheridan's letter is as follows:

NEW-YORK CITY, May 3, 1880.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, President Court of Inquiry, Governor's Island:

SIR: Since my arrival in this City, under a subpœna to appear before the court of which you are President, I have been indirectly and unofficially informed that the court, some time ago, forwarded an invitation to me (which I have not received) to appear personally, or by counsel, in order to aid it in obtaining a knowledge as to the facts concerning the movements terminating in the battle of Five Forks, with which I was, for a short time, so closely allied. Any invitation of this character I should always consider incumbent on me to accept and to aid in every way in my power to further the specific purpose for which source of inquiry are by law instituted. The order convening the court (a copy of which was not received by me at my division head-quarters until after the battle of Sutherland Station) is a reasonable contemplates an inquiry based on the application of Lieut.-Col. G. K. Warren, Corps of Engineers, so to construe it. While Major-General commanding the Fifth Army Corps, under my command, in reference to accusations or imputations assumed in the order to have been made against him, and I understand through the daily press that my official report of the battle of Five Forks has been submitted by him as a basis of inquiry.

It is a proposed to inquire either directly or indirectly as to any action of mine so far as the commanding General of the Fifth Army Corps, or any other superior for such action, I desire to be specifically informed wherein such action or transaction is alleged to contain an accusation or imputation to become a subject of inquiry by the court. If, in fact, what issues are raised, I may, intelligently and the court in arriving at the facts. It is a long time since the battle of Five Forks was fought, and during the time that has elapsed the official reports of that action have been received and acknowledged by the Government; but now, when the immediate actors are scattered, some dead, some dying, and three of the principal actors on that field are dead—Gens. Griffin, Custer, and Devin, whose testimony would be invaluable, a reversal of judgment is proposed, which might, perhaps, do injustice, unless the facts pertinent to the issues are fully developed.

My public life of 36 years has, I hope, not been so convalescent for me to be present continuously during the sessions of the court. In order, however, that everything may be laid before it in my power pertinent to such specific issues as are hereinbefore referred to, I introduce Major Asa Bird Gardner as my counsel. Very respectfully,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

Gen. Sheridan then requested to be furnished with copies of the allegations of Gen. Warren, and the passages in his official report claimed to be imputations upon Gen. Warren's conduct were read. The General expressed himself satisfied, and Lieut.-Col. Newhall was sworn.

Gen. Sheridan and Col. Newhall, by request of Gen. Hancock, gave the remainder of the session to an explanation of the map in connection with the report of the battle, the positions of the forces, the distances and nature of the roads, and the strategic points of the ground. At 4 P. M. the inquiry was adjourned until to-day, when Gen. Sheridan will testify verbally.

BEETLES IN THE PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

At a meeting of members of the New-York Petroleum Exchange, held last week, Mr. James McGee in the chair, an effort was made to amend the rules in respect to demurrage. Some of the shippers claimed that as under the existing rules they are compelled to pay demurrage to vessel-owners when cargoes were not ready, the vessel-owners should also be required to pay demurrage to shippers when the vessels were not ready to receive a full cargo. The Chairman ruled that as it was a meeting of the shippers, the vessel-owners were not entitled to be heard on the subject, and much confusion ensued, the meeting being adjourned without action. Yesterday the matter again came up, and the ship-owners were present in large or goodly numbers, and claimed the right to be heard. The Chairman adhered to his former ruling when a protest was made, and after some sharp discussion, a motion to lay the whole subject on the table was carried and the meeting adjourned.

A PRISONER'S GRAND ARMY BADGES.

A man calling himself Major Alberius L. Burt, and who wore on his breast a number of army badges and decorations, among them a badge of the Third Army Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic, went into Earle's Hotel yesterday. He saw Mr. Earle, the proprietor, and represented that he was authorized to collect subscriptions to defray the expenses of decorating the soldiers' graves on Decoration Day. He produced a subscription-book, that purported to contain subscriptions to the amount of $1,200, from merchants and gentlemen connected with the Windsor Hotel, Delmonico's, the Sturtevant and the Brevoort Houses. Mr. Earle wrote a check for $5 in favor of the stranger's book, when he received a dispatch from Police Justice Morgan warning him against a swindler that was collecting without due authorization. Mr. Earle at once called an officer and turned the stranger over to his custody. The officer brought the prisoner before Justice Smith, in the Tombs Police Court, where he expressed surprise at his arrest and asserted his innocence of any intention to swindle. A charge of swindling was made against him, and he was remanded, in order that Justice Morgan might make a disposition of the case. The prisoner claimed that Justice Morgan had authorized him to collect subscriptions.

EXCITED OVER A PENSION CLAUSE.

The members of the Police Department are considerably agitated over the new Pension bill, introduced by Assemblyman Brodsky, which has been ordered to a third reading. Under the present law no member of the Police force can be retired after 20 years' service except at his own request, and the report of the Board of Surgeons that he is permanently disabled from duty. It is asserted that section 5 of the bill now under consideration gives the Board of Police power to retire at will any member of the department, and this power can be used for the purpose of driving out of the force those who have incurred the displeasure of the Commissioners, without regard to their physical condition. The section of the bill referred to reads as follows:

"The Board of Police shall have power, in its discretion, by the unanimous vote of a full board, to retire and dismiss from membership in the Police force, and thereupon grant pensions as hereinafter provided to any member of the Police Department or force of said City."

It is proposed to have the matter brought to the notice of the members of the Senate and Assembly from this City, so that the obnoxious clause may be stricken from the act.

THE FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The New-York Free Circulating Library Association has opened its first library at No. 38 Bond-street, and is now ready to receive donations of books. The applications on the part of those using the library show that even among the classes who are not able to pay for the use of books there is a strong interest in what may be called good literature. Standard histories, narratives of travel, and the better class of fiction and of books for young people are much in demand. There are thousands of houses in the City from each of which would be spared a few good books that have done their service for one set of readers, but which can still give pleasure and instruction to hundreds of others. Packages should be sent to No. 38 Bond-street, addressed to the Library Committee, or the committee will send for them if desired, on receiving advice that they are in readiness.

A CONFIRMED LUNATIC.

An inquisition was held yesterday, under a commission issued by the Court of Common Pleas to James P. Campbell, Francis V. White, M. D., and T. P. Fitzsimmons as Commissioners, to inquire into the lunacy of John Burns, formerly a soldier in the rebellion. He was wounded in battle, and both feet had to be amputated in consequence. His insanity is of the type known as "rebellious mania," which prompts him to write hundreds of postal cards at a time, addressed indiscriminately, urging parties to reform, leave off their evil ways, &c. He also had the extravagant habit of wrapping up half-dollars and quarters in paper, with an inducement that the money was not free, but was held for the benefit of the finder. The jury found him to be a confirmed lunatic. E. F. Brock appeared as counsel for petitioner.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Swamm Tokemont, an Indian, aged 70 years, fell dead in front of No. 461 Greenwich-street, last evening.

Controller Kelly's monthly statement shows that the City debt on April 30, including revenue bonds, was $114,261,329 32.

A strange man, while sitting on the string-piece of the wharf, at the foot of Fourth-street, East River, yesterday, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Theresa Young, 60 years of age, fell from a step-ladder at her residence, No. 32 Varick-street, yesterday, and received injuries which resulted in death soon after.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, will have an out-door drill to-morrow evening, leaving its armory at Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street at 8 o'clock.

A newspaper-vendor, whose name was not ascertained, fell overboard yesterday from the steamer Celia, at Pier No. 44 East River, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

The Horticultural Society will hold its monthly meeting to-day at No. 65 West Thirty-third-street, at 3 o'clock. Mr. S. B. Parsons, of Flushing, will read an essay on "Woman in Horticulture."

A child, aged 9 years, named Joseph Galleski, of No. 351 West Thirty-ninth-street, was run over and killed, in front of his home, by a truck. The driver, William Hewitt, of No. 414 West Twenty-sixth-street, was arrested.

Mayor Cooper addressed a communication yesterday to Senator Woodin, the Chairman of the Committee on Cities, urging the immediate passage of the bill which was prepared by himself and Controller Kelly, providing for rebuilding Fulton Market.

The funeral of the late Charles Johnston took place yesterday from St. Stephen's Church in Twenty-eighth-street. Mass for the dead was said by the Rev. Father Lovelle, and Vicar-General Quinn pronounced the benediction. The body was interred in Calvary.

Sister Elizabeth, of St. Barnabas's House, will on Wednesday next pay a friendly visit to the emigrants on Ward's Island. She will be accompanied by several ladies connected with the City Missionary Society, and will carry to the emigrants fruits and delicacies.

The term of Mr. James F. Wenman, the President of the Park Department, expired on May 1, and Mayor Cooper, as required by the charter, will nominate a candidate for the position within 10 days, and send his name to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation.

Castle Garden was a scene of bustle and activity all day yesterday, owing to the continued influx of immigrants. The steam-ship Spain, which arrived yesterday, landed 1,570 passengers, and the steam-ship City of Berlin, which came into port on Sunday, brought over 1,496 passengers, a total of 3,515 for the two days.

Inspector Byrnes went to Philadelphia yesterday afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements for bringing to this City Abe Coakley and Peter Luther, alias "Big Pete," who were arrested for complicity in the Manhattan Savings Bank burglary. It is expected that the prisoners will arrive here this afternoon.

Henry Shaver, a German, 37 years of age, residing at No. 384 Broome-street, attempted suicide last evening by swallowing a quantity of Paris green. After a vigorous use of the stomach-pump at Bellevue-street Hospital he was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies. His wife was unable to give any reason for the act.

The steam-ships City of Washington and Saratoga, which sailed for Havana last Thursday afternoon, were reported yesterday as having both arrived at that port during the day. The City of Washington made the passage in 3 days and 14 hours, the Saratoga arriving later. This time has been beaten on a number of trips between this port and Havana.

James O'Donnell, alias "Red" O'Donnell, James Quinlan, and Thomas Foster, who were arrested last week on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the two safes at Meyer's pawnshop, No. 338 Second-avenue, were discharged yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court. The evidence against the prisoners was very meagre, though circumstances pointed strongly against them.

Oscar Haumerstien, of No. 134 Maiden-lane, publisher of the *United States Tobacco Journal*, was held for examination in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, by Justice Bixby, on a charge of libel. The complainants were George Storm, of Pearl-street; David Levy, Isidore W. Berr, of No. 178 Water-street, and Marcus Oppenheimer. The accused gave $500 bail to reappear in court when wanted.

The May term of the General Sessions Court was opened yesterday by Recorder Smyth. His Honor selected Mr. Henry A. Oakley, President of the Phœnix Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-street, and ex-President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, to act as Foreman of the Grand Jury. Among the petit jurors excused by Recorder Smyth, was Mr. William E. Dodge, who is 75 years of age, and therefore exempt from jury duty.

Sampson Hirsch, of the bankrupt firm of Hirsch & Mayer, in whose trial, on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretenses, the jury on Saturday last disagreed, was released on $10,000 bail in the General Sessions Court yesterday. Mr. Hirsch and Nos. 2 and 4 First-avenue, father of the accused, and Samuel Lechman, of No. 316 First-avenue, brother-in-law of the older Hirsch, justified in $10,000 each, and were accepted by Recorder Smyth as bondsmen.

The first barrel of fruit of this year's crop which has reached this market from any State in the Union was received from Georgia yesterday by Lang & Robinson, of this City. It was raised on the plantation of John L. Larremore and shipped by J. L. Cooke & Co., of Macon. Mr. Larremore has presented it to the Ladies' Society of the Calvary Episcopal Church, of Americus, Ga., and it will be sold on Wednesday morning at the Produce Exchange for their benefit.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Little Pittsburg Mining Company was held yesterday at the company's office, in the Boreel Building. The number of shares voted on was 78,198, and the following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors: W. H. Barnum, D. S. Draper, C. J. Canda, Rowland S. Hill, H. A. Bowerman, J. R. Chadwick, and D. H. Moffatt, Jr. Mr. Barnum was subsequently elected President of the board and Mr. Draper Vice-President.

George F. Slosson returned from France on the City of Berlin on Sunday evening. Yesterday he was welcomed home and congratulated by a host of friends. He still declares that he can beat Vignaux if given a perfectly fair opportunity. He has brought with him the cue with which he scored his great run of 1,103 consecutive caroms. It is a very handsomely made stick, with a fine tip, and weighs just 16 ounces. He will probably challenge Schaefer at an early date for one of the two emblems of championship which he holds.

BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the Common Council yesterday, a petition was presented asking that the Brooklyn and Central Coney Island Railroad Company be given permission to construct and operate an elevated railroad in Furman-street and on Hamilton-avenue. It was referred to the Railroad Committee.

County Auditor Ammerman has refused to audit the claim of Messrs. Pryor & Ivins, for $1,827 80, as fees alleged to have been earned in the service of the Mayor while prosecuting the Common Council in the O'Reilly election case last year. The Auditor holds that the Mayor, in employing counsel other than the Corporation Counsel, directly violated a plain provision of the statute.

The trial of a suit by Mrs. Amelia W. Stover, to recover $50,000 damages for malpractice, against Dr. Arnold W. Catlin, of No. 367 Greene-avenue, and Dr. James M. Elmendorf, of No. 193 Greene-avenue, was commenced in the Circuit Court, before Judge Pratt and a jury, yesterday. Mrs. Stover fell off a piano-stool and broke her hip. She claims that the defendants treated her for a sprained ankle, and that she is in consequence a cripple for life. The trial will be continued to-day.

Suit has been commenced by Amelia Garcia against John Garcia for limited divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The defendant makes the grave charge that her five children came to an untimely and principally because of bad treatment of their mother, before their birth, by the defendant. It is also alleged that Garcia assaulted his wife with a hatchet on Wednesday last. A motion was made yesterday for alimony and counsel fee, but the hearing was adjourned.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Westchester County Democratic Committee met to organize at White Plains, yesterday. The following officers were elected: William H. Wright, of Somers, Chairman; Charles M. Schlefelin, of East Chester, Vice-Chairman; John M. Howes, of White Plains, Secretary; and George W. Davies, of New-Rochelle, Treasurer. A committee was appointed to revise the by-laws.

NEW-JERSEY.

The young man Berger, who was arrested in Elizabeth for shooting Sidney Wiley, has been admitted to bail in $1,000.

The trial of Komak Nyman, of Passaic, for the murder of his father last November, was set down for yesterday in the Passaic County Court, at Paterson, but owing to the failure of the Attorney-General to appear, the trial was postponed until Wednesday.

Constable Fanning, of Hoboken, attempted to levy on executions yesterday on some property in Pape's silk factory, in West Hoboken. Mrs. Pape, the proprietor's wife, refused to allow him to enter the premises, and when he attempted to force the door she resisted him. The Hoboken Police were notified that there was a riot at West Hoboken, and a detachment of officers went to the place. Mrs. Pape refused to interfere. Finally, after much expostulation, the officer succeeded in pacifying Mrs. Pape and executed his warrant.

The new park of the Hudson County Caledonian Park, on Baldwin-avenue, Jersey City Heights, was formally opened yesterday. There was a large attendance, and five athletic events took place. The one-mile walk was won by T. P. Smith, of the Montgomery, of Jersey City; one-mile run, G. F. Dierck; 100-yard dash, Hugh McMahon, of the Jersey City Athletics; the sack race by Harry Rae; half-mile run, J. Berry, of the Montgomery. The tug of war between the Jersey City Fire and Police Departments was won by the police.

The attention of the Newark Police was called on Sunday to a carriage in which were a young woman, apparently intoxicated, and a party of young men. She was taken to Police Headquarters for safe keeping. Yesterday morning she told Judge Bicord that her name was Carrie Brown, and that she resided in New-York. Her husband lived in Newark, and she had gone to Newark to get some money from him. He met her at the depot, took her to a saloon, gave her some drink, and put her in a carriage. She had no recollection of what occurred after that. Justice Bicord is investigating the story.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

J. N. Camden, of West Virginia, is at the Astor House.

Edgar K. Apgar, of Ithaca, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. J. H. Wilson, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Mayor J. J. Belden, of Syracuse, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Commodore James O'Kane, United States Navy, is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Judge Nathaniel Shipman, of Hartford, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Congressman Walter A. Wood, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

M. Outrey, French Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. R. D. Lilley, of Virginia, and Gen. R. H. Robertson, of Washington, are at the New-York Hotel.

MORGAN & BROTHER'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 223 and 225 W. 47th-st., near Broadway. Separate rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c. Moving, boxing, packing, and shipping promptly attended to. Inspection solicited.—Advertisement.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

On steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—The Rev. George Benson, Mrs. Beaumont, G. H. Bourne, Mr. Loring, J. S. Wright, Mr. Cockshott, Mr. Lofting, Mr. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cox, Dr. L. W. Ramsey, Miss Scott, Mrs. S. Smith and two children, Mr. De Forest, Mr. Wightman, Mr. Merlewick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Battey and three daughters, E. Clement, Mr. Thomas Dunne, H. Farmer, J. Vivian, E. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. S. Weston and two children, Mrs. W. A. Conway and three children, Mr. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hatfield, Mrs. J. D. Firestone, Miss Julia Wheatley, Mrs. S. A. Hepworth and son, R. Dover.

On steam-ship Bremen, from Bremen.—William Taylor, Peter Taylor, W. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. Jolly, Mr. and Mrs. Elder, Mr. Copland, Hugh McIlnanee, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J